The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 437. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED...... £2 1 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS and

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Lotti, Signor Graziani, Signor Polonini, Signor Ciampi, Signor Chierici, Signor Forni, and Signor Ciampi. Suggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

On THIS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, Last Time NORMA. Norma, Madame Grisi; Adalgisa, Mdlle. Orvil; Clotilda, Madame Chierici; Pollio, Signor Angelo Lotti; Oroveso, Signor Ciampi; Flavio, Signor Chierici.

To conclude with the Last Scene of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Gassier.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, Last Night but Three of the Italian Opera Season, LA FAVORITA—Leonora de Gusman, Madame Grisi; Fernando, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Graziani.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 4 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 7s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THIRD AND LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, at Two o'clock.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860.
When Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Gassier, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other distinguished Italian Artists will appear.
To commence at TWO o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday, Sundays from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

LIBRARY SOCIETY.
THIS EVENING J. B. DOYLE, Esq., WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Room of the Library Society, 19, New-row, South (near St. Patrick's Cathedral), on the "Physical Geography of Palestine."
Chair to be taken at a quarter-past Eight o'clock.
Mr. Doyle intends to illustrate the lecture by a series of diagrams.
The Lecture will be open to the public free.

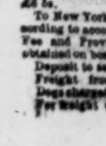
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
The Session of 1860-61 will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at Eight o'clock p.m. by Sir Robert Kane, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, with an Address on the "Industrial History and Uses of Fatty Substances." Admission by Ticket.
Admission Tickets may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East, and at the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street.
(By order) GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry, Sept. 24th, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Port of Dublin Corporation are willing to receive Proposals from competent parties for the Supply of Uniform Clothing for the Light Keepers and Light-Ship Men in their service, as follows:—
About 120 Light Keepers' Suits.
17 Masters' and Mates' do.
40 Light-ship Mens' do.
10 Seamens' do.
Patterns may be inspected at this Office any day between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock up to SATURDAY, the 29th inst.
Sealed Tenders, stating price per suit, accompanied by Samples of Cloth, duly labelled, will be received at this Office up to 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo.
The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
(By order) W. LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 22nd Sept., 1860.

THE LOWER TALDREWS AND CLODD FA COED SLATE COMPANY.
(Limited.)
Capital, £25,000 in 10,000 shares of £2 10s. each.
Deposit—5s. on application and 15s on allotment.
Registered pursuant to the Joint Stock Companies Acts, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of their subscription.
DIRECTORS:
John Alexander, Esq., Milford, Carlow, Ireland.
James Bancks, Esq., The Prebendal, Thame, Oxon.
Sir James Dombrain, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Edward Lamb, Esq., J.P., Iden Park, Rye, Sussex.
Pomeroy A. Moore, Esq., Penge, Surrey, S.E.
Sydney Beisley, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.
BANKERS:
Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.
BROKERS AND SHARE AGENTS:
Messrs. Westhead & Browne, 87, Queen-street, Cheapside, London.
Messrs. J. and J. Stephens, 44, Dame-street, Dublin.
John Kempson Thomas, Esq., Bristol.
Messrs. Orr & Co., Belfast.
ENGINEER:
George L. Fuller, Esq., 69, Lombard-street, London.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Bedford.
OFFICES, pro tem:
No. 30, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London.
PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed, having for its object the purchase and working of a valuable Slate Quarry, about 134 acres in extent, and situated in the parish of Taldrews, in the county of Carnarvon; it is held under a grant or lease for twenty-four years, from the 12th day of May, 1859, at very moderate royalties.
The Quarry is situated in the well-known Slate District of the Nantlle Valley, about eight miles from the Shipping Port of Carnarvon, and is one of the most promising of the many Quarries situated in it; owing to the small expense at which it can be worked, and to the Clodd fa Coed vein (acknowledged to be the best in North Wales), being met with much nearer the surface in this Quarry than any of the others. The reports are from men practically acquainted with the working of Quarries in Wales, and are in themselves a sufficient testimony as to the valuable character of the property; and it will be seen from the report of G. L. FULLER, Esq., the Company's Engineer, that good dividends may be anticipated during the first year's working.
With a working capital of £10,000, it is estimated that 7,000 tons of slates may be made annually, which, at the present selling value, would give an annual income of £12,250. This, after deducting the working expenses, equivalent to say 22s per ton on the average, will leave a sum of £4,550 for the cost of management, and dividends to the shareholders, being at the rate of 45½ per cent. on the capital raised by the first call of £1 per share. By increasing the amount employed in working the quarry, the above return can be easily enlarged.
To those who are unacquainted with the extraordinary profitable nature of slate quarries, this statement may appear incredible; but its accuracy is fully borne out by the following extract from "The Mining Journal" of September 10th, 1859, which fully demonstrates the large profits made by slate quarrying.
Penrhyn Quarries—Owner, the Hon. Colonel Pennant; established fifty years; employs 2,500 men; returns an annual nett profit of upwards of £100,000.
Llanberis Quarries—Owners, the representatives of the late Assheton Smith, Esq., of Vaynol; employs 2,000 men; returns an annual nett profit of about £70,000.
Welsh Slate Company—Owners, Lord Palmerston and a few others; employs 400 men; returns an annual nett profit of about £25,000.
Rhewbryfdir Slate Company—Employs about 350 men, and returns a nett annual profit of £15,000, or 50 per cent. upon the original capital.
The returns now given show that slate quarries and their productions have been throughout a long period almost entirely in the hands of a few individuals, who have reaped large annual profits, and amassed colossal fortunes, and whose prospects are at the present moment brighter than at any former period; from the fact that, in addition to the ordinary demand, which has always been in advance of the supply a new and rapidly increasing demand has sprung up from the application of slate to sanitary and many other purposes.
This company have agreed to purchase the lease of the Taldrews Quarry, as before described, and the plant now in use, for £1,500, £4,000 of which the vendor has agreed to receive in paid-up shares.
Shares can be paid up in full, and in all such cases interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on all moneys so advanced beyond the calls made.
Dividends will be declared in proportion to the amount paid on each share.
Full prospectuses, with reports on the Quarry by Mr. William Jones, Mr. Ellis Williams, and G. L. Fuller, Esq., and forms of application for Shares, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, or to any of the Brokers.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £50) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. R. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN.
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £5 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
OPENING OF THE
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN,
Intend opening their New and Extensive Concerns on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th instant,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Nearly opposite the General Post Office.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £200,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 36s, 39s, 42s; late 5s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s; above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 44s, worth 60s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 33; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 30s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Boson Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rauzan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 84s; Lafitte, 84s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each "place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 75s, very fine; Vin de Pays, pale or pink, 28s; Volnay and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vougot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 80s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO TUAM.
The Line from Athenry to Tuam will be opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY NEXT, 27th inst.
Broadstone, Dublin,
24th September, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Enfield	6.12
Clonsilla	5.18	Moyvalley	6.22
Lucan	5.25	Hill of Down	6.35
Leixlip	5.32	Killucan	7.0
Maynooth	5.44	Mullingar	7.20
Kilcock	5.54	Castletown	7.36
Ferns Lock	6.5	Streamstown	7.46

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, at all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley	6.24
Clonsilla	5.15	Hill of Down	6.36
Lucan	5.22	Killucan	6.50
Leixlip	5.29	Mullingar	7.10
Maynooth	5.40	Castletown	7.30
Kilcock	5.51	Streamstown	7.40
Ferns Lock	6.0	Moate	7.51
Enfield	6.11	Athlone	8.16

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-18 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

Education.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference.—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 31, Trinity College.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University or for Military or Civil Service Competitive examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.
WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Robert Thompson, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge HARGREAVE, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, at the hour of Noon, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, in One Lot, that part of the Lands of Barnaslingan situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 3r 39p, plantation measure, held under lease, dated the 23rd May, 1838, for three lives, renewable for a term of sixty years, from the 22nd November, 1866, subject to the yearly rent of £8 15s; also part of the Lands of Ballybetagh and Kingstown, now called Springfield, situate as aforesaid, containing 59a 0r 20p, held under an agreement dated 24th December, 1819, for a lease of three lives, renewable for a term of sixty years, from the 22nd November, 1860, subject to the yearly rent of £142 6s 8d.
Dated this 4th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The above property consists of the Mansion House and Demesne called Springfield, now in the owner's possession, situate within eight miles of the city of Dublin, on the high road leading from Dublin to the picturesque village of Enniskerry, in the county of Wicklow, from which place it is about three miles distant. The Mansion House is most romantically situate, overlooking the Scalp, and within a very short drive of the most beautiful scenery of the county Wicklow. There are very extensive woods upon the demesne, the timber on which has been registered, and will now be sold with the property. The timber has been valued at £1,500, and covers 20 acres of the lands. The residue of the lands is of the richest quality for farming purposes, and is fenced in, adjoining the road by a stone wall. The Mansion House consists of three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom, water closets, &c., with extensive and convenient basement storey, and all the necessary appendages suitable as a residence for a nobleman's or gentleman's family, with out-offices and extensive farm-yards, and steward's house. The Mansion-house and offices, &c., were built within the last 20 years, at a considerable expense. The entrance to the demesne consists of a handsome iron gate, with gatekeeper's lodge adjoining. The house, offices, and all the buildings upon the property are in the most perfect order and repair, and ready for the immediate occupation of the purchaser, and the immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, when the purchase is completed. Proposals for the purchase of this property will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, up to the 31st day of October, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Hargreave for approval, on the 2nd November following, without further notice.
For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court, in the city of Dublin; or to
ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., the Owner, General Post Office, Dublin; or to
GEORGE WILLIAM THOMPSON, Solicitor, having the carriage of the Sale, 9, Hume-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT IN IRELAND.
GROUND RENTS, VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, AND Premises in Great Victoria-street, Glengall-street, Glengall-place, College-street South, and Durham-street, in the Town of Belfast; and the Bleach-green, Farm, and Grounds of Glenalina, in the Falls, near Belfast, for Sale.
In the matter of the Estate of Adam Johnston, Owner and Petitioner.
BY direction of the Honourable Judge LONGFIELD, Mr. GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, Auctioneer, will, on FRIDAY, the 5th October next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at the Auction Mart, Castle-place, BELFAST, set up for Sale by Public AUCTION, in Three Lots, the following properties:—
Lot No. 1—A plot of Ground in the town of Belfast, situate between Glengall-street and College-street South, and extending from Glengall-place to Durham-street.
This Lot is held in fee-farm, and will be sold subject to the annual rent of £34 7s 6d, and to tithe-rent charge, the probable amount of which is 2s 5½d. A portion of the Premises has been demised in perpetuity, to tenants, and the rents payable by them are well secured. A Weaving Factory at present unlet, stands on the Premises.
The remainder of the Premises is valuable Building Ground, and the entire Lot is estimated to produce an annual rental of £79 5s 6d.
Lot No. 2.—A Plot of Ground in the town of Belfast, situated between Glengall-street and the Ulster Railway Terminus, and extending from Great Victoria-street to Durham-street, and another plot of ground, situate at the Saltwater Bridge, in Durham-street, between the Ulster Railway Terminus, and the Blackstaff River.
This Lot is held in fee-farm, and will be sold free of rent. Part of the premises has been demised in perpetuity to tenants who pay well-secured ground rents, and the remainder is valuable Building Ground. Tithe rent-charge, of which the probable amount is 1s 6d, is payable out of this Lot. The whole of the Lot is of the estimated annual value of £183 11s 6d.
Lot No. 3—The Lands, Mansion House, Offices, and Garden, with the Bleach-Green, Bleach Mills, Machinery, Drying-Lofts, and Workers' Houses thereon, called GLENALINA, situated in the Townland of Ballydownfine, in the Lower Falls, and within one mile of Belfast, as formerly occupied by the late William Orr, Linen Merchant and Bleacher, and his predecessors, for upwards of half a century, containing 26 Acres 1 Rood and 15 Perches, late Irish Plantation measure, equal to 42 Acres 2 Roods and 32 Perches English measure, and held by lease for lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £166 18s 2d, and a renewal fine of £1 4s 6d, and subject to tithe rent-charge amounting to £3 3s 2d.
Also, a Farm or Parcel of Land, in the Townland of Ballymurphy, in the County of Antrim, immediately adjoining the said Bleach Green, containing 10 Acres and 36 Perches, English measure, held by lease for the term of 41 years, computed from 1st November 1859, at the yearly rent of £15 12s. 2d.
The biddings will be received by the Auctioneer, at the time and place above-mentioned, and will be submitted to the Honourable Judge LONGFIELD, at his Chambers, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, 1860, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, without further notice to any person.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
For rentals and all further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM CARSON, Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale, Victoria Buildings, Belfast; and 3, Inns-quay, Dublin; or, at the
Offices of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Houses and Lands.

SOUTH SIDE.—£34 Per Annum, including Taxes. A most comfortable, modern-built Two-Storey House, besides Basement, will be Let at the above very modern rent. The entire house is being newly papered and painted. A good kitchen range in the kitchen, and walled-in gardens front and rear.—Apply, at the premises, No. 4, Bloomfield-avenue, South Circular road, near the Portobello Gardens, or at 7, Bloomfield-place, adjoining.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—To be Let, from the 29th day of September instant, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and part of the Demesne Lands of Rochestown, containing 27 Plantation Acres or thereabouts, with the Garden and Out-offices, situate within 3 miles of the town of Cahir, and 4 of Clonmel, both stations on the Waterford and Limerick Line of Railway.
The House will be Let furnished, and contains 12 Bedrooms, Drawingroom, and Study, with excellent Basement and Servants' apartments, Wine and Coal Cellars. It is admirably situated as to scenery, and in a good hunting country.
The Garden contains about two Irish Acres, is well walled in and stocked with fruit trees of the best description. The land is all in pasture of prime quality, carefully planted with ornamental timber and bounded on one side by the river Suir, in which there is good salmon and trout fishing.
Apply to THOMAS H. BARTON, Esq., No. 7, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown; or to SAMUEL JELLICO, Land Agent, Cahir.
September, 1860.

WANTED, in Dublin, or its immediate suburbs, a FURNISHED HOUSE, to contain two sittingrooms, and three bedrooms, with kitchen, and the usual accommodation for servants; rent not to exceed £70 a year.—Address "F. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

TO BE LET, a front DRAWING and BEDROOM, FURNISHED, with attendance, in the house of a professional man, North side; terms moderate, if permanent tenant.—Address "A. B., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
AUCTION OF DURHAM STOCK, &c., &c.
On THURSDAY next, 27th instant, Mr. H. MACPHAIL, Auctioneer, will Sell at RETREAT, within five minutes' walk of Kilcoole Station, Dublin and Wicklow Railway, a very highly-bred short-horned stock, &c., consisting of cows, heifers, and bullocks, horses, hay, farming and dairy utensils, thrashing machine, furniture &c.
Sale at Eleven o'clock sharp.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.
KILTIMON, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Agricultural Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, an Outside Jaunting Car, Harness, Dairy Utensils, Hay, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel, Choice Fowl, Bees, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, a Grand Square Pianoforte, &c.

PHILIP R. PATMAN respectfully announces that, having disposed of Kiltimon Lodge, he has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, ROBERT GERRARD, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860, on the Premises at Kiltimon Lodge, situate about 1½ miles from the Newcastle Station, on the Dublin and Wicklow Line of Railway, the entire of the Stock, Farming Implements, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, &c., comprising chiefly—2 serviceable farm horses; 2 excellent milch cows, one in calf; 2 prime yearling bullocks; and 2 rea ers.
A neat outside jaunting car, with cushions and harness complete; a farm cart; 1 ditto dray; 2 sets of cart harness; 2 sets of plough harness; an iron plough, harrow, and drill; hay and turnip cutters; dairy utensils; garden tools; Cochin China, Hamburg, and white-faced Spanish fowl; a new wheelbarrow; melon frame; and 3 hives of bees in good condition; 1 large rick of about 30 tons of prime hay; three and a half acres of potatoes; one and a half acres of turnips and mangel; 20 stacks of barley; 20 stacks of oats; 1 stack of wheat; 2 beds of cabbage plants; 3 beds of carrots; 1 ditto of parsnips, and 2 of onions.
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Will include a grand square pianoforte, by Allen and Sons, with patent metallic board; a massive Irish oak loo table; mahogany sideboard; mahogany dinner, card, and spider tables; rosewood trio and work tables, mahogany cabinet ditto; tea stove; 12 strong mahogany-framed chairs, 6 covered in leather and 6 in damask; music stool, arm chair, prie-dieu chair, Elizabethan and 2 maple chairs, mahogany-framed sofa, framed prints, red and white window curtains, handsome ormolu oil lamp, fancy ornaments, china dessert and morning and evening tea sets; glass and delf; four-post mahogany bedstead, polished birch Albert bedstead, painted French bedsteads, prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; a lady's mahogany wardrobe, with pencil cedar shelves; a mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany commodes, painted presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet tables, basin stands, towel airers, cane-seat chairs, dressing glasses, painted bath, hair matting and oil cloth, metal umbrella stand, thermometer, kitchen furniture, German stock, culinary utensils, manure, lumber, &c.
Sale to commence with the out-door effects at Eleven o'clock precisely; the Piano forte at Two o'clock.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay five per cent. auction fees.
PHILIP R. PATMAN, Auctioneer,
House and Land Agent and Valuator,
23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

ROTUNDO.
Extensive Sale by Auction of splendid Household Furniture,
A beautifully-finished 7-octave Cottage Piano, in rich figured Walnut, Music Waggon, and stool for ditto;
A brilliant-toned Rosewood Piano;
Sumptuous Carpets and Rugs, handsome Window Curtains;
Large and brilliant Plate Mirrors, in Treble Gilt Frames;
Four-post, Albert, and Fancy Bedsteads, with all appointments;
A large supply of
Fine Wool Blankets, and rich figured Damask Quilts;
Wardrobes, sets of Drawers,
Marble and Mahogany Toilet Stands, Cheval Glasses;
Plate and superior Plated Ware;
Select Cellar of Claret, Champagne, Port, Sherry, and Foreign Liqueurs;
A variety of beautiful Ornamental Drawingroom Embellishments,
Miscellaneous articles of China, &c.

TO be Peremptorily SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY NEXT, 27th and 28th instant,
In the PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
The most extensive and unique collection of elegant Household Furniture that has been offered for public competition for many years, viz:—
A matchless suit of Rich Figured Walnut Drawingroom Furniture, sufficient for a pair of Drawingrooms—
Twelve and Two Indulging Chairs, Pair of Loungers,
Pair of Elizabethan Chairs, covered in rich India Cloth,
Six Japanned Papier Mache Fly Chairs,
A pair of Pillar and Claw Card Tables,
A magnificent Inlaid Centre Table, pair of Fancy Occasional Tables,
Pair of rich Marquetrie Cabinets,
A Six-foot Cheffonier, with rich Carved Embellishment, Marble Top, and Plate Glass Reflectors; two lesser-sized ditto;
Four superb Pier and Mantelpiece Glasses, Chimney Ornaments;
Vi toria Carpet Covers,
Four splendid Velvet Pile and rich Tapestry Carpets, all en suite;
A second suit of Walnut, covered in rich French Chintz;
A complete suit of Boudoir Furniture,
The requisites for Two Dining Parlours and Nine Bedrooms,
All of which can with confidence be recommended. To enumerate all precludes the limits of an advertisement.
Open for public inspection previous to Sale.
N. WALSH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
PRINTING PRESSES, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING, AND FANCY TYPE, &c.
AT BALLINA, COUNTY MAYO.
ON FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1860, WILL BE SOLD BY UNRESERVED AUCTION, the entire valuable Printing Materials of the Connaught Watchman Newspaper, and General Printing connected therewith, consisting of the following:—
A Patent Columbian Newspaper Press (new)—Platen, 38 x 24.
A Gilson Press, in perfect working order—Platen, 21 x 30.
A Small Ruthven, in excellent order—8¼ x 14.
Three pairs of Cases of Long Primer (Roman and Italic.)
Three pairs of Cases of Bourgeois (Roman and Italic), not long in use, and in good condition.
Eight pairs of Cases of Brevier (Roman and Italic), half of which has been a very short time in use.
One Case of Nonpareil, nearly new.
Two Line Brevier, Pica, English, Great Primer (Roman and Italic), Two Line Egyptian.
42 Varieties of Fancy and Plain Type, from Primer to 20 Line, all in very good preservation, and a large portion quite new and never used.
Various sorts of Borders, Corners, Cuts, &c. Brasses cut to lengths from one to 12 inches, Leads, Quotations, extra Quadrats of all sizes, Brass and Wooden Galleys, composing sticks, assorted Chases, Case Racks, Letter Racks, Frames, &c., Printing Ink, Coloured do., a large lot of Furniture never in use, Mallets, Shooting Sticks, &c. A large quantity of Pie, Gas Fittings, odds and ends of printing Papers, &c., &c.
There is at present a good opening in Ballina for a Newspaper, and this Sale offers an excellent opportunity to start one, on the Liberal or Conservative interest, either of which would be well supported. The publication of the Watchman has ceased, solely because the Proprietor found he could not, from other engagements, give it the personal attention he wished. He will sell, at a small premium, his interest in the Offices, which are situated in the most favourable part of the town, thereby affording a great facility for the immediate starting of a Newspaper or General Printing Business.
Terms at Sale.—To commence at 12 o'clock.
R. G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, 10th September, 1860.

Horses and Carriages.

STUD OF WEIGHT-CARRYING HUNTERS.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from MATTHEW COATES, Esq., Newtown, Kilcock,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860,
A Stud of Nine valuable Hunters, Young Horses, &c., full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository and in future advertisements.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer.

HUNTERS AND STEEPLECHASE HORSES.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from Dr. WADE, the Shrubbery, Kilcock,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860,
A Stud of Seven Hunters, &c., full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository and in future advertisements.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer.

HUNTERS AND HARNESS HORSES.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from Sir JOHN POWER, Bart., Kilfane, Thomastown,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
In consequence of his intending to pass the winter on the Continent,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1860.
Seven valuable Hunters and Harness Horses, full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository, and in future advertisements.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer.

HUNTERS.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from A. E. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Donacomper, Celbridge,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2,
Three well-known Hunters, full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository, and in future advertisements.

HUNTERS, &c.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from W. F. J. HORT, Esq., Kilkenny,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2,
Three valuable Horses, full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository, and in future advertisements.

STUD OF HORSES, &c.
MR. SEWELL has received instructions from ROBERT LAW, Esq.,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the Repository, LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square), On MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,
A Stud of Six valuable Hunters, &c., full particulars of which may be obtained at the Repository, and in future advertisements.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 45, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Head and Rumble. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
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Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
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N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
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37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £38,200 3s. 10d.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and withal the greatest safety, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 2 6
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CORNS.—The Absolute Removal of Corns and Bunions, instantaneous and efficacious cures, without pain, bleeding, or any subsequent inconvenience.
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Mr. K. can produce thousands of certificates from the principal nobility, and testimonials from professors and doctors of medical schools and colleges, and, in addition to others, his book contains certificates from some of the Royal Family, which have been kindly furnished him for the inspection and satisfaction of those who may require his services.

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Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Baths, Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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8-4 Rep, 4s 9d; regular price, 6s 9d (all wool).
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Estimates and competent Upholsterers sent to all parts of the country.
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Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
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(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
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JOHN M'EVOY,
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20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper 1 0
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
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To be had at the Office, No. 3, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the following rates:—
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Yearly,	6s	6d	Yearly,	10s	10d
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ROBERT E. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
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TEETH.—1860—Post free for Three Stamps.—A Treatise Explaining Messrs. GABRIEL'S Improved System of Supplying Artificial Teeth and Flexible Coralite Gums, whereby one set will wear longer than three ordinary ones, and being fixed without springs, wires, or metals, and without any operation, prove a valuable desideratum to all who value health and comfort. Advice. None but pure first-class materials and workmanship employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost.
To be obtained only of Messrs. Gabriel's, Dentists to the Prince Dottacha, established 1815 (see Diploma), No. 110, Regent-street W. (next Mechi's), and 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, city.
"The advantages obtainable by Gabriel's system render it preeminently superior, and the nearest approach to perfection yet attained."—Observer.
"Gabriel's treatise should be read by all who value health; their system will save much money and more annoyance."—Morning Herald.
For obvious reasons it is necessary particularly to note the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage between Benson's, the silversmith's, and the State Fire Insurance Office, Liverpool, 134, Duke-street.

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Birds' Nests, with 22 Coloured plates of Eggs. 16mo, cloth, 3s 6d.
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WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

There was another trifling fluctuation in Government Securities in London to-day, probably in sympathy with the French Funds, which are just now particularly sensitive.

The movement was a downward one of one-eighth per cent., and Consols in our local market receded to that extent, while New Threes maintained Saturday's value for immediate delivery, a "contango" of one-sixteenth being given for delivery on 12th October.

Bank of Ireland Stock made a further advance of one-quarter per cent., and appeared to maintain the improvement steadily. Nationals opened at an advance of one-quarter, and finally attained to £62, at which price they continued on sale. Royals and Hibernians were offered at the previous quotations, a reduction of one-quarter being tendered for the latter security.

Atlantic and Dundalk Steam Shares were dealt in at their last marked rates, the latter continuing on sale; and City of Dublin—issue of 1836—adjusted themselves with the other shares of that company by an advance of one-half.

In Mines, the chief interest was concentrated on Connorrees, which opened with a further improvement of 2s per share, and afterwards advanced to 26s, at which they continued in demand. Mining Company of Ireland gave way one-quarter, but showed symptoms of reaction, and Wicklow Copper Shares were on sale at last price, a reduction of £1 being offered.

National Insurance Shares realised their previous value; and the nominal rates in Patriotics were £6 to £6½.

The Railway market continued heavy, and in every instance where business was effected, lower prices ruled. Dublin and Belfasts fell £1 per share, and closed heavily. There was a trifling reduction (one-sixteenth) in Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords, which continued on sale at the reduced rate; and Great Southern Stock gave way to the extent of £1 per cent., and closed with sellers. Midland Halves receded one-eighth, but closed in demand.

Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Cork and Bandons, £14 buyers (none in market); Cork and Passage, £10¾ sellers; Dublin and Droghedas, £75 sellers; Dundalk and Enniskillen, £12½ to £13; Midlands, £54 buyers; Newry and Rostrevors, £6½ to £6¾; and Waterford and Limericks, £23 to £23½.

In Preference, the only transaction was that in Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 3), which declined one-quarter. Nominal rates were as follows:—Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cents., £6½ buyers, and 6 per cent. of same company, £4½ to 4¾; Dublin and Wicklow and Wexford, 6 per cents., £12½ to £12¾; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cents., A issue, £10¾ to £10⅞; and B issue, £9¾ sellers, and Great Southern 4 per cent., £98⅞ buyers.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼
Ditto account, 12th October	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	92
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92 92¼
BANKS.	
National	62
Bank of Ireland	239½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6½
City of Dublin	—
Ditto	52 ½
Dundalk (Limited)	10½ ⅝
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26
Mining Company of Ireland	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	36
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5¼ 5
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares	27
Great Southern and Western	111¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual	100½
Dublin and Drogheda	26¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	[illegible]	92⅜ ¼	92¼ ⅜	92¼	92¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92⅜ ½	92½ ⅝	92⅜ ½
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92¼ 92	91⅞	92¼	92¼	92
Ditto for Account	92 92¼	—	92	92⅛	92	92
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 24.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜
New Threes	93
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
3-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93¼ ⅜
New Threes	shut

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, 92; Great Northern, 116½ ¾; Great Western ¼ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113¾ ¼; London and North Western, 100½ 1; Leeds Northern, 57½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾ ½; Midland Stock, 128½ ¾ ½; South Eastern, 85 4¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½; York and North Midland, 87½; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Great Western, 73¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 120; Grand Trunks, 28½; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady at 93¾ to ½ all morning, with scarcely a bargain doing. Shares opened rather dull, upon the weather, which is again wet, they have rallied, and are now steady at the highest quotations. There is no particular feature. Canadians steady. In the absence of business they have advanced a little. Great Western of Canada are steady without change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds opened with increased firmness this morning, and were steady until just before the close, when the bad weather and the report of disquieting rumours on the Paris Bourse caused a tendency to reaction. In the discount market to-day, there has been a fair demand for Saturday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market to-day, remained steady with scarcely any business until towards the close, when a decline took place with consols. The heaviest stocks were chiefly affected.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The course of the Stock markets to-day furnish a fresh proof of the anxious character of the attention which is at present bestowed upon foreign political movements. The funds opened with steadiness, but at two o'clock it transpired that the French funds had suddenly fallen one-half per cent. An immediate response was observable here. Consols instantly fell one-fourth per cent. and closed without any recovery.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 55½ ¾; East Lancashire, 80 2; Great Northern, 116½ ¾; Great Northern A, 120½ 1½; Great Western, 13½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Grand Trunks, 63½ 7; Great Southern and Western, 110 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼ 100½; Leeds Northern, 57 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ ¾; Midland Stock, 128½ 8; North British, 62¾ 3½; South Eastern, 84½ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100 ½; York and North Midland, 87 to ½. Consols have been very inactive all day, at 93½ ⅝, and closed a shade firmer; buyers 93 1-56th. Shares also have been inactive, and prices without any material change, closing a shade firmer. Canadas steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Monday.—The fall in the French Funds on Saturday was occasioned by a report that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio. Although the Rentes on to-day's Bourse had not rallied at opening, the evening Funds are firm with a slight recovery. Railway Shares quiet. Grand Trunks of Canada had fallen heavily.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Sept. 24, 3-35 p.m.—The Bourse has been firm, and prices have partially recovered the decline of Saturday. Rentes have improved 20 c., the closing quotations being 68-50.

London Corn Market, Sept. 24.—Supplies moderate. Good attendance of town and country millers. English wheat, which is of good quality, at an advance of 1s to 2s from last Monday. In foreign, large trade doing at fully 2s advance on Monday last. Barley and oats 6d to 1s dearer. Flour—Norfolks sell at 43s.

Usborne's Report.—Weather fine but cold. New English, short supply, quality very indifferent, and 1s to 2s dearer fully 1s dearer. Flour held for more money, Norfolks 43s. Floating cargoes in demand at fully late rates. Barley against buyers. Oats—Fine qualities 1s dearer since Monday.

London Butter and Bacon Market, Sept. 24.—Butter stock, 10,699; delivery, 6,250. Bacon stock, 840; delivery, 2,386.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Sept. 24.—Supplies of stock large. Beasts and sheep fallen in value 2d to 4d per 8lbs, with dull trade. Calves and sheep rule stationary. Beef, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 2d; veal, 4s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s 2d. Beasts, 6,120; foreign, 200; sheep and lambs, 26,860; foreign, 6,960; calves, 365; foreign, 280.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 24.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

Liverpool Cattle Market Sept. 24.—The supply of cattle was larger, of sheep less than last Monday. A fair demand for cattle without much alteration in value. Good sheep scarce, and sold at last week's rates. Middling and inferior lower. Beef, 5d to 7½d; mutton, 6½d to 8d. 3,071 beasts, and 9,843 sheep at market.

Cork Butter Market, Sept. 24.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 65s. 2,800 in market.

Cork Corn Market, Sept. 24.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 30s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 29s; oats, 12s 0d to 16s 6d; barley 14s.

CORK MARKETS.

The quantity of wheat brought to our market last week were 1,392 barrels, of barley, 284, and of oats, 564. There were 123 tons of hay, and 59 of straw brought in during the week. White wheat ranged from 24s to 31s 3d a barrel; and red, 22s to 29s 6d; barley, 13s 6d to 16s; and bere, 15s to 15s 6d, and oats 12s to 16s.

Hay, farmers', brought from 52s to 74s a ton, and dealers, 64s to 75s; old hay, 17s 6d; straw, farmers', from 28s to 38; dealers', 40s to 62s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 13,281 firkins, of which 2,072 were first quality, 6,233 second, 3,889 third, 954 fourth, 120 fifth, and 13 sixth. Prices, as compared with those of last week, show an advance of from one to two shillings a cwt. Firsts, which closed at 105s on Saturday week, opened on Monday at 106s, and remained at that figure on Tuesday; on Wednesday they went to 107s and continued so for the rest of the week. Seconds, which closed at 101s on Saturday week, opened at 102s on Monday, and remained so for the week. Thirds opened at 95s, and stood at that quotation until Wednesday, when they went to 96s and remained so. Fourths were 89s; fifths, 77s; and sixths, 65s during the week, a shilling more in each case than the preceding week.—*Cork Constitution.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York)	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Norma" and Last Scene of "La Sonnambula."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING.
GENERAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, &c.
Nos. 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.
P. SHERIDAN begs to announce his return from the Markets, having made very extensive Purchases for the various Departments in his Establishment.
The Goods are now marked and ready for sale.
P. SHERIDAN invites an early inspection, as there are several lots which are considerably below the Market prices.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER,
has received THIS DAY several Cases of
FRENCH BONNETS,
from 8s. to 40s.
Also FRENCH CAPS and CACHE-PEIGNES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS; AND LOUNGE SUITS.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Many of our readers have, no doubt, admired the very beautiful and most convenient edifice erected by the Royal Bank for the transaction of business. That graceful erection is but the type of its success, and of the prosperity of Ireland. Both are most intimately connected. Judicious liberality on the part of a banking company tends quite as much as Parliamentary legislation to the progress of a country, while the prosperity of its customers through a thousand channels increases the prosperity of the bank. The Royal Bank is not a bank of issue, yet its £10 shares can hardly be procured at £28. This, we believe, is the largest premium ever realised by a banking establishment in this country. This company is managed by an Irish directory, sitting in Dublin, where its business is transacted.

The National Bank is building also, but it is in London. The shareholders, the money, and the business is here, but the great hall of the bank is in the English metropolis. Some thousands of pounds of Irish money are to be expended in London for the respectability of eight English shareholders and the convenience of discounting leather merchants. The building is, we believe, on a magnificent plan, and will prove an attractive ornament to Great Broad-street, London, but the lease is unfortunately a short one, and, when it expires, both building and capital are lost.

The directory and offices ought to be where the chief business is transacted, and where the shareholders desire it to be. There are eight hundred Irish shareholders who desire the directory to be placed in this city, but eight English shareholders insist on keeping it at the other side. It is called the National Bank of Ireland, but should be styled the National Bank for Ireland in London. There are from five to six millions of Irish capital embarked in the concern, but two or three millions are withdrawn from Ireland and employed in discounting English bills. Some results of this have come to light in consequence of recent failures in the leather trade. The National Bank of Ireland readily trusted the English leather merchants, and, consequently, lost. Losses of this kind could not occur in Ireland, but, perhaps, the eight English shareholders think it quite a respectable thing to invest money in building on a short lease, or to lose annually heavy sums in discounting for London houses, especially where there are 800 Irish shareholders to divide the loss.

It is said that the fluctuations of the London Stock market must be diligently watched, and that, therefore, an establishment is required in London. It is not evident, however, that thirty highly-paid officials and a magnificent building are absolutely required to watch the fluctuations in the price of stock. The telegraph would convey to a Dublin directory all necessary information in a few minutes. A small branch office is quite sufficient for London, for the Irish shareholders are not enamoured of ruinous discounting. The Railways managed by Irish directors are prosperous, so are the Mining Companies, the Insurance and the Steampacket Companies, which have the heads to direct their business where both business and capital are. Arguing from the success of other Irish companies, it would appear that, though somewhat less discounting of a particular kind should be carried on, there would be more profit if the head office were transferred from London to Dublin. At present the manager is hampered and fettered. He cannot decide upon a move which may be of great importance without consulting the directory in London. That involves a meeting, deliberation, and correspondence, and, meantime, the opportunity may be lost, or a merchant may suffer. We are well aware of the admirable management of Mr. Hardy; he is the soul of the concern here. But he is controlled and hampered, because the directory is at a distance from the seat of business. If the National Bank is flourishing now with all its injudicious London discounts, it is because the Irish "Branch" has been conducted with remarkable energy, as well as prudence. How much more remunerative to the shareholders would the establishment prove if the manager and the directory were in immediate contact, and a few words would explain proposals more fully and satisfactorily than whole parcels of worrying correspondence.

Think of Loretto being in the hands of schismatical Sardinians, under the banner of an excommunicated King. There existed the famous home of the Virgin, which millions were taught to believe had been carried through the air by angels. Most of the precious treasures, gifts of mediæval kings, have long since passed away. The French coined the gold and silver, and none objected to receive Napoleons made of the gold of Loretto. Though the riches had departed, the sanctity partly remained, and those of the Italians who still suppose the States of the Church to be under the special guardianship of Heaven wonder why it is that Loretto is now a shelter for heretic troops. Here Bunate, the day after the battle of Castel Fidardo, received the surrender of 4,000 men of Lamoriciere's defeated army. We are now in possession of the official details of the victory. It represents the Papal troops to be highly indignant at the conduct of Lamoriciere. He "fled from the "field," accompanied by a few horsemen, who formed "the column" which the *Siecle* made so much of. Two thousand fugitives are still scattered among the rugged and broken mountains of the coast. There are but 4,000 in Ancona. The surrender of the place is hourly expected. As a siege train has been disembarked by the Sardinian navy, and the ships are firing into the town, its fate must soon be decided, and then there will be no foreigners in the service of the Pope but the French garrison of Rome. The telegram announces that the head-quarters of "General Fanti" were at Loretto. This seems to be a mistake for General Bianotte, unless Fanti swept through the passes of the Apennines upon the rear of Lamoriciere's army, which is hardly probable, especially as we read that one of his divisions is at Viterbo, within the sacred limits of the Pope's future domain.

In the official despatches we have an explanation of the charge made against the Lombard Lancers. They were accused of stabbing to death the wounded in the battle of the 18th. From Cialdini's despatch, it appears that the Papal troops actually used their daggers against the Sardinians who endeavoured to relieve them, as some of the Russians did against our troops in the Crimea. An enemy who acts so treacherously puts himself out of the rules of civilised warfare, and very probably, the Lancers, exasperated by such acts, did ride down upon them.

Last week the Pope had decided to retire into Spain; the presence of General Goyon, however, has reassured him, and he is now expected to remain.

At Naples, diplomacy has succeeded in the place of stirring movements. Envoys have been passing from Turin to Naples, and from Naples to Turin. The object, no doubt, was to settle the difficulty between Cavour and Naples. But the dislike of Garibaldi was too deep to be removed by the persuasive words of mediators. It is said that Victor Emmanuel, will visit Garibaldi in person. That act of conciliation will be more than sufficient atonement for the slights of Cavour. Garibaldi's own Ministry have asserted their independence. They tendered their resignation, and consented to retain office on condition that no decree henceforth shall be issued from the Dictator's Cabinet, but that everything shall be laid before competent Ministers. This is the germ of constitutional government, and proves that Naples has really awakened to a sense of liberty.

The strong action on the part of the Neapolitan Ministry will prevent any anticipated collision between the troops of Garibaldi and those of France. The enthusiastic youth who followed the warrior, and felt as indignantly as himself at the sacrifice of Nice, are as eager as he is to proclaim the unity of Italy from the summit of the Quirinal; but it is plain that the Neapolitans shrink from so perilous an adventure and on this act of theirs may depend the safety of Italy.

The *Times* on the Bourbon Dynasty:—

A great French historian has remarked that the whole inheritance derived by France from a monarchy of a thousand years is comprised in two songs and a name. One of the songs is "Malbrook;" the name is, of course, that of Henri IV. In that name, however, there is more than meets the eye at first sight. Henri IV. was not only the mirror of chivalry, the pledge of domestic peace, and the idol of his subjects; he was also the first Bourbon. That man commenced the line of monarchs whose family designation has become almost proverbial for the description of a certain class of kings. During three centuries of the Middle Ages there vegetated on an appanage in Central France a branch of the Royal stem so insignificant as to be despised by Louis XI., and so far removed from the succession as to be rarely thought of in connexion with the Crown. At last, however, the line of Valois died out, and so general had been the mortality among the other princely lines that these Bourbons, cadets of cadets, were called to the throne. When they got there they made an impression upon Europe. They divided Italy with the Austro-Spanish House, and they appropriated to themselves the great monarchy of Spain. Unfortunately, they did something more. Either from natural propensities, or because they fell upon evil times, they became distinguished specimens of all that was bad in a Royal character. If they were not tyrannical, they were imbecile, and they displayed in particular a confirmed incapacity for any kind of improvement. Of them it was most truly said that they could neither learn nor unlearn. They had lessons in abundance—more than usually fall to the lot of princes, but the opportunities were consistently lost, and a Bourbon was always a Bourbon still. So hopeless did their case appear that in the Revolution of 1830 it was thought desirable to impress upon the French people that Louis Philippe was not a Bourbon, but a Valois—as if the possibility of very good government were felt to be incompatible with that unlucky name.

But all things have an end. From country gentlemen the Bourbons became kings; from kings they have become pretenders; and from pretenders one of them has apparently become a man of sense. Not the least wonderful of the signs of this wonderful generation is that which is seen in our columns this morning. A true and genuine scion of this famous stock speaks the language, at any rate, of prudence and wisdom. A Bourbon quotes political Scripture. A Legitimist pretender discards the notions of Divine right and legitimacy adopts modern theories of government, professes political regeneration, points his moral by examples from his own family, and expatiates with singular unction upon the sovereignty of the people and the duties of kings. His course of proceeding consists with his professions, and marks a notable epoch in the progress of events and the revolutions of power. With the purpose of one day attaining to the sceptre of Castile and the Crown of the Indies, Prince John of Bourbon addresses himself to the *Times.*

We insert the appeal of our illustrious correspondent to the people of Spain. It is a striking document. Considering the quarter from which it proceeds, it is truly an impressive lecture, nor can we deny that it is ably reasoned as well as plausibly framed. It anticipates the question which would be in every Spaniard's mouth:—Where did you learn such principles as these? I learn them, says John of Bourbon, from the rude lessons of exile, from the teaching of history, and from the still more forcible precepts of example. I have had time to study, and I have been compelled to observe. I have seen that folly leads to ruin, and wisdom to safety. I have seen bad kings ejected, and good kings upheld. I should prefer the lot of the latter, and I would be a good king. Then comes a contrast—truth to say, not a difficult one—between the actual state of Spain under its constitutional monarchy and its prospective state under a Legitimate restoration. The Prince deals his thrusts very dexterously in these passages. He knows the weak points of his antagonists, and strikes at them with a keen eye and unsparing arm. Spain painted by a Spaniard is not, it must be owned, a picture very creditable to the nation. In fact, there was a good deal to be said, and there is, no doubt, a great deal to be promised; but promises are not always negociable, especially when coming from a Bourbon.

Prince John feels this. There is one thing in the way of his professions, and that, as he sensibly remarks, is "the name he bears." He had better have been anybody than the son of his father. His family claims can do him, on the footing he now occupies, no good; whereas his family "traditions" will do him much harm. He gets out of the difficulty with some adroitness. He asks why he should be supposed incapable of profiting by all that he has seen and heard. He asks why he should not be a good prince and a wise man although he has descended from Philips and Ferdinands. Improvements is the common privilege of all, not the perquisite of a few. We have heard exactly the same argument nearer home. One of our statesmen asked indignantly the other day who Liberals were that they should pretend to a monopoly of Liberalism. Why should not Conservatives be Liberals by just as good a right? Such reasoning expresses a satisfactory homage to the principles of progress, but is not often very successful. People will persist in connecting men with measures, faith with works. They will ask whether any good can come out of Nazareth. They will take history into account and judge accordingly, sometimes even to their own delusion.

Far be it from us to impute either insincerity or guile to this novel manifesto of a Bourbon. We are neither entitled nor disposed to conclude that Prince John feels anything less than he asserts, or that he would fail to put his professions in practice if destiny should ever bring him into power. We simply observe that it is not patriotic to create needless revolutions, nor by any means clear how a pretender who divests himself of all his pretensions can be justified any longer in pretending at all. Nobody could maintain that the present condition of Spain is so bad as to warrant an attempt to change it at the risk of civil war. We may acknowledge that in the description given of misgovernment by the pen of a Bourbon there are touches of truth, but that is little to the purpose of the manifesto. The Spaniards are managing their affairs in their own way, and are reasonably contented with the results. Their representative institutions are, doubtless, imperfect; but their country is prosperous, and good progress has been lately reported. They certainly do not want their Bourbon princes back again, as they have very plainly shown; and, though Prince John may be superior to the rest of his family, we do not imagine that there is any call even for him. Bourbon restorations are certainly not the order of the present day, and the more completely Prince John repudiates Bourbon principles, the less warrant can he show for Bourbon pretensions. This, in fact, is the weak point of his case. If he builds upon family title and the rights of descent in opposition to the actual settlement of the Spanish Crown, he has, indeed, a certain argument for the support of his claim, but then he must relinquish the popular character in which he now appears. If, on the other hand, he relies exclusively on his competence and desire to govern Spain for the benefit of Spaniards, it signifies nothing whose prerogatives he inherits, nor is there much more reason why he should address the Spanish nation on the subject of their Government than any one of his secretaries. The reference which he makes to "universal suffrage" does away with all preferential claims. He is no longer a pretender on the ground of legitimacy or descent, but on the ground of expediency and promise. It is a firmer footing to occupy, no doubt; but it may be occupied by any other competitor as lawfully as by John of Bourbon.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, are expected to arrive in London this week, from a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., and Colonel Dickson, M.P., were present at Castleconnell Regatta.

The Earl of Courtown arrived at Buxton some days since, from Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, where his lordship had been on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Home.

Captain and Mrs. Nugent have arrived in Dublin from Enfield.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington and suite have left Emo Park, on a visit to Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, at her marine residence, at Garron Tower, county Antrim.

Mr. Richard F. Harvey has arrived at 94, Lower Gardiner-street, from London, and has resumed his professional avocations.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

Those who wished to hear the comic muse interpreting her sentiments in charming melody had ample scope for their gratification in the presentation last night, for the first time during the present engagement, of Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere Di Siviglia." While the feelings of mankind vary as to degree, it may be regarded as a universal rule that those which partake of the melodramatic character are universally predominant. Hence the pleasing variety introduced last night in the operatic performances of the past fortnight did not attract such a crowded house, or excite such enthusiasm as those musical compositions with which the public are so familiar, and which, though often repeated, are never heard to satiety. Of all languages in the world, the Italian is most capable of conveying comic sentiments; and no master of the divine art of music has shown such varied ability and such scientific research as Rossini has in the "Barber of Seville." Public criticism as to the merits of instrumental productions is often not the most reliable, because it has a tendency to appreciate airs of a momentarily impressive character; but last night it fully vindicated its authority to sit in the judgment seat, by the reception which was accorded to the overture to this opera, which is, unquestionably, an imperishable monument of the refined musical taste and great labour of the composer. The cast of the characters was all that could be desired. The fine, clear, and exquisitely melodious voice of Madame Gassier, as "Rosina," was the delight and admiration of all who heard her. In the solo "In sonodocile," she was loudly applauded. Her acting throughout was characterised by a spirit and truthfulness which we have seldom seen equalled. Signor Mario, as "Count Almaviva," appeared to be himself again. His singing, particularly of the beautiful *aria* "Ecce ridente il cielo," was charming throughout, and fully compensated for the occasional drawbacks in his previous performances. The *Figaro* of Signor Graziani cannot be too much praised. The wily barber never found a more fitting representative, and the celebrated "Largo il factotum" has never been interpreted by any artist with greater force of expression, or with a more attractive voice. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments were as usual unexceptionable. At the conclusion of the opera the leading artistes were called before the curtain, and received a round of well-deserved plaudits.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY READINGS.

Mr. Bell, the eminent professor of elocution and English literature, whose public lectures on these important branches have been most favourably received, commenced last evening, in the Rotundo, his third course of popular readings. The selections which he introduces to his audience are from the best writings of the most eminent English, Irish, and American authors. All who have heard Mr. Bell's readings heretofore in public, or at his educational institute—and hundreds have enjoyed that pleasure—are aware, in common with ourselves, that it may with perfect truth be said he reads no passage which he does not adorn. The finest poetical pieces or the noblest prose compositions, with all the beauties of which educated readers have considered themselves familiar from frequent reading, have had new ideas and graces of style brought forth for admiration by the clear diction, expressive intonation and gesture of Mr. Bell. These readings, while they impart the highest pleasure, and also considerable instruction arising from the nature of the selections, as well as the effective manner in which they are given, afford at the same time rare and valuable opportunities to the general public of acquiring the best information respecting styles of reading and of elocution, whether for the pulpit, the bar, or for meetings, and this information is impressed by unexceptional illustrations. The numerous and highly respectable audience had the additional advantage of hearing Mr. Bell's brother, Mr. A. Melville Bell, professor of elocution and vocal physiology, Edinburgh, whose excellent works on these subjects have gained for him an established reputation. The lecture of last evening was on "Oratory and Orators," a theme of the most suggestive character, and one which was ably handled. Numerous illustrations were given by the Messrs. Bell in the course of the lecture, who were warmly and repeatedly applauded by the audience. Mr. Melville Bell read an exceedingly interesting story, written for himself, entitled "A Leap Year Wooing." The next reading will be on Wednesday evening.

The Church.

The Duke of Northumberland, an old sailor himself, is well known for the strong attachment he has towards the seafaring population. A short time ago the duke built a spacious sailors' home at Shields, at a cost of £7,000, for the use of the seamen coming to the Tyne; and by a gift which has just been announced, his grace has given another illustration of the interest he takes in the seafaring population. The parish of Tynemouth, which includes the seaport of North Shields, with a population of thirty thousand souls, and several pit and river-side villages, though in the rich see of Durham, is only a very poor living, the vicar receiving £289 per annum, out of which he has to keep three curates. The Duke of Northumberland, who is the lay rector of Tynemouth, offered a few years ago to advance £15,000, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would cover it with a like sum, towards the establishment of district churches in the parish. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were not then in a position to accept the terms. His Grace now gives £30,000, for the purpose of endowing six district churches, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it is understood, being in a position to build three new churches and parsonage houses.

The Army.

A squadron of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers arrived at Woolwich on Saturday from Aldershott. The officers accompanying the squadron are Capt. Dynon, Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Stoodley, and Cornet Barron.

The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will arrive in Dublin early in the ensuing month, to relieve the 3rd Battalion, ordered to the Tower of London.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Saturday, at the Admiralty:—Commander John M. Reeve to the Cæsar; Elijah J. Kemp, master, to the Brisk; and Thomas C. J. Dryden, paymaster, to the Donegal.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANCONA.

Ancona had been bombarded during nine hours by six Sardinian vessels. The citadel replied vigorously. General Cialdini had invited Vice-Admiral Persano to a conference. In the meantime the assault was suspended.

Turin, Sept. 24.—General Cialdini has ordered funeral honours to be paid to the late General Pimodan by the Queen's Brigade.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Caserta, 21st Sept.—A few days ago Garibaldi attacked Capua, in order to mask a movement in the direction of Volturno, on which occasion 200 Garibaldians were put *hors de combat.* The Garibaldians succeeded, however, in passing Cattabene. The Neapolitans have endeavoured to recover Cojuzzo, but without success. Garibaldi has concentrated his troops on the heights of Volturno.

Turin, Sept. 24.—An encounter has taken place near Capua between the Garibaldians and the Neapolitan cavalry. Several of the former were taken prisoners. No news has been received from Ancona.

GENERAL TURR—GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION.

General Turr is expected to join Garibaldi in order to concert an immediate attack against the Neapolitans. A fresh proclamation of Garibaldi's has been published, in which he states that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and will then march upon Venice.

DECREES OF THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

Marseilles, 24th.—Baron Brenier arrived yesterday at Toulon on board the Algesiras. M. Cadore, First Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome, has disembarked at Toulon, and set out for Paris with despatches. According to advices received from Gaeta the official journal of that place had published decrees constituting a Ministry under the presidency of Signor Ulloa, and ordering a state of siege to be proclaimed in all the provinces where the revolutionary struggle exists. The decree cashiered all the officers of the Marines as guilty of high treason, with the exception of those belonging to the Parthenope, who had come to Gaeta. The same journal had also published proclamations adjuring the garrisons of Capua and the citadel of Messina to remain firm against the order of things established by Garibaldi. A decree had been issued by the King, exiling three bishops.

ITALY.

The telegraphic wires in Umbria and the Marches being cut, the intelligence from that quarter is very scanty.

HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY.

(*From a Supplement to the London Gazette.*)

Whitehall, Sept. 24.—The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., has received the following despatch from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, dated Antwerp, September 24, 8-40 a.m., announcing that her Majesty landed at that place this morning at a quarter before 8 o'clock, after an excellent passage, and proceeded to Frankfort at 8 a.m.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

(*From the Mark-lane Express.*)

The broken weather of the past week had greatly impeded the harvest operations. The wheat in the southern and midland counties was well nigh gathered before the rain commenced. In the northern part the operations have been seriously checked, the principal part being yet unharvested. Oats and barley have also suffered, but chiefly the latter, and the condition of the wheat, already sufficiently bad, seems not likely to be improved. The potato crop, too, in Ireland, which has hitherto been doubtful, is not so decidedly bad as in this country, though rotting at a fearful rate, so that prices in Limerick have doubled. Maize has everywhere been improving in value. Under these favourable circumstances, the price of wheat has risen 1s to 2s per quarter, and the few parcels of good new have also brought rather more money. Yet, a contemporary under mercantile authority would fain assure the public that a very rainy season has been actually favourable to an ample yield of cereals, and thus ignore and deny the statements of men whose interests would naturally report an abundance to lessen foreign import. Some of the nearer countries, as France and Belgium, not being abundantly supplied, show a slight re-action in favour of prices, but in the Baltic, at Odessa, and on the Danube, rates have given way under the more favourable advices from England. The same influence is observable in Spain. At New York the excitement produced by former reports have not yet subsided, both flour and wheat having risen further, with a large amount of business transacted, and good shipments made for Great Britain. The capability, however, of the States to send the enormous quantity estimated by florid writers has never yet been proposed, and should 3,000 quarters be imported through the entire season it would fully reach the limits of our expectations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday there was a change of wind to the North, and the weather has become brighter.

London, Monday.—A change has taken place in the weather, and for several hours this evening heavy rain has fallen incessantly, and has a prospect of continuance.

TATTERSALL'S.

Eastern Counties Handicap—7 to 1 agst Penalty (offered); 10 to 1 agst Wildgrove (taken); 100 to 7 agst Raspberry (taken); 100 to 6 agst Cantine (taken); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (offered); 20 to 1 agst Diadem (offered).

Cesarewitch—25 to 1 agst Newcastle (taken); 30 to 1 agst Feodorowna (offered); 30 to 1 agst Optimist (offered); 30 to 1 agst Starke (offered); 33 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 33 to 1 agst Bevis (taken); 40 to 1 agst Richmond (taken); 40 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 40 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken); 50 to 1 agst Danae (taken); 50 to 1 agst Industrious (taken); 100 to 6 agst Maggiore (taken).

Derby—30 to 1 agst Robin Hood (taken); 30 to 1 agst Grouse (taken).

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Eastern Counties Handicap—7 to 1 agst Penalty (offered); 8 to 1 agst Man Friday (taken); 10 to 1 agst Wildgrove (offered and taken); 12 to 1 agst Gibraltar (taken); 16 to 1 agst Cantine (taken); 16 to 1 agst Adulation (taken); 16 to 1 agst Rover (taken).

Cambridgeshire—40 to 1 agst Sir William (taken); 40 to 1 agst Venus Sily (taken).

Cesarewitch—16 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (offered); 20 to 1 (taken); 25 to 1 agst Weatherbound (offered); 30 to 1 (taken); 25 to 1 agst Newcastle (offered); 30 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 33 to 1 agst Starke (taken and offered); 33 to 1 agst Beves (taken); 33 to 1 agst Feodorowna (offered); 32 to 1 agst Killigrew (offered); 40 to 1 (taken); 50 to 1 agst Conscript (offered).

The Pulpit.—"The Final Scene."—The Rev. J. B. Smyth, the popular preacher from Belfast, has chosen the above subject for his address in the pulpit of the Metropolitan Hall, at the special service on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Postal Communication with England.—The new Irish postal service will come into full operation on and from the 1st of October, and in connexion therewith the following local improvements will take place:—The day mail to England will be despatched from the General Post-office at 6-20 a.m.; it will convey all letters, &c., from the provinces, arriving by night mail, those posted in Dublin pillar letter boxes (only) after the last collection each evening, up to 5 o'clock each morning, and at the G.P.O., from 6 p.m. up to 6 a.m. Care must be taken not to put into receiving-offices after the last collection of the day, or at all on Sundays, any letters, &c., intended to go by the day mail to England, or by any of the first deliveries or despatches of the following morning, as pillars only can be cleared at the early hour of 5 a.m. The collections will be as follow:—From city pillar letter boxes—at 5 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 5 p.m., 5-30 p.m. (or the hour indicated with an extra stamp). On Sundays 5 a.m. only. From city receiving offices—11 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 5-30 p.m. (or the hour indicated with an extra stamp). No collection on Sundays. The first delivery, that of the Irish letters in Dublin, will commence at 7 a.m., each day, Sundays excepted. The second delivery, that of the night mail from England, will commence about 8 a.m. The third delivery, commencing at 12-5 p.m., will be of local letters posted at receiving offices and pillars, up to 11 a.m., and at the G.P.O. up to noon, and of suburban letters brought in by the first collection. The fourth delivery, commencing at 2-5 p.m., will include local letters posted at city receiving offices and pillars up to 1 p.m., at the G.P.O. up to 2 p.m., and from local mails. The fifth delivery, commencing at 7 p.m., will combine with city, suburban, and local letters, those arriving by day mail from the provinces and from England.

Presentation.—On Saturday evening, at a very numerously-attended meeting, held in the library of Messrs. Todd, Burns, & Co., Mr. T. M'Conville, late of the house, was presented with a costly and richly ornamented dressing case and writing desk, as a slight memento of the high esteem in which the young men of the establishment held his character. Mr. Irvine made the presentation, and expressed the feelings of the meeting, in its esteem and friendship for Mr. M'Conville, in its appreciation of his obliging manners and his unbending honour. After wishing him a respectful farewell and great success in his mercantile speculations in Nova Scotia, Mr. Irvine resumed his seat, and Mr. M'Conville, who was greatly affected, expressed, in feeling terms, his extreme sorrow at having to part with so many friends, his deep sense of gratitude for their valuable and tasteful gift, and his estimate of their kind wishes for his future welfare. After some other proceedings had passed off, the meeting separated with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow.—*From a Correspondent.*

A Holy Crusader.—The *Carlow Post* of Saturday, published a letter from one of the *Battalions Irlandeses*, Patrick Collins* by name, dated from Spoleto, on the 3rd instant, and judging from his kind remembrance to Father Maher, he must be a native of this locality. The letter, no doubt, received a slight touch from the pen of one of our local artistes, in the act of high colouring, but, be this as it may, sufficient has transpired to prove that his lot was a hard one, for, he adds:—"I am a mere skeleton for want of rest, but in very good health, thanks to God. We rise at half-past three every morning, and I cannot go to bed until eleven o'clock at night." He is, however, sustained by his enthusiasm and future hopes of immortality—not that aimed at by Quintus Curtius—but everlasting bliss, for he says:—"I hope, dear mother, you enjoy good health, and are not fretting for me—you should rather be glad that I had an opportunity of belonging to *such a glorious and holy enterprise,* as I hope it may give us a favourable advantage *to secure a place in Heaven!!* for all eternity—to enjoy and adore, bless and praise that God whose church we defend." Poor fellow! if he were fortunate enough to survive the affairs at Perugia or Spoleto, he will enjoy life more comfortably as a military prisoner at Turin than in the Pope's army, for we sincerely hope, as a neighbour, that he has escaped from the stilettoes of what he terms "the black-skinned and black-livered Italians, whom the Irish hate," and are, of course, intensely hated in return.

[* Is this the policeman from Carlow Graigue, who, a few years ago, abandoned his wife, and absconded with Nurse Carroll, who had charge of the Barrow Fever Hospital?—*Carlow Sentinel.*]

King's County—Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Friday last, by the county coroner, on view of the body of a man named John Horan, an old inhabitant of this town, who was found dead in his bed. In accordance with the evidence adduced, the jury brought in a verdict of "Death from natural causes—to wit, apoplexy."—*From a Correspondent.*

Limerick Cathedral.—The Lord Bishop of Limerick inspected on Thursday the improvements which are being carried out in the Cathedral, and the old monuments which these have brought to light, and was much pleased with them. The Very Rev. Dr. Cussen, of Bruff, was also in the building, examining some of the old Catholic monuments, and was able to decipher parts of the superscriptions placed upon them in remote times, though now much defaced. This will be a splendid edifice when completed. It has become of late an object of great interest to all classes of our fellow-citizens of every creed, from its time-honoured associations. The step taken by the Corporation, whose character is coeval with the building, to assist in some of the exterior improvements, has met the unanimous approval of the people of Limerick, with whose history that noble building will ever be indelibly and creditably associated. Battered by the cannon of Cromwell, it was repaired by the citizens; again nearly demolished by the artillery of William, it had its walls rebuilt by the same people; and now that time has made some inroads upon its old framework we are sure the descendants of our generous people will readily remedy the defects.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Clifden Bay Regatta.—The above regatta took place on Monday, the 17th inst. The weather for some days previous was so very rough that it was thought necessary at first to have it adjourned, but Æolus was propitious and sent a delightful breeze from the westward, which continued during the whole day, and which, for Clifden Bay, was most suitable. Under the management of the stewards everything was conducted in the most satisfactory manner, and what rendered it most interesting was, that the sailing of the boats was confined as much as possible within the bay, affording a full view during all the proceedings. The spectators, who crowded in great numbers along the natural jetty of Doughbeg and the steep ridges of Eaughkeeragh, enjoyed a beautiful view. The opposite shores also were thronged with various displays of crinoline, and the red petticoats of the Connemara lasses rendered a pleasing contrast with the golden fields of waving corn for miles along the shore. The regatta was open to all boats from Kilkerrin to Westport, but the severity of the weather prevented many boats from passing Sline Head. Everything, from the starting of the boats to the distribution of the prizes, gave general satisfaction; and the foot races, rowing matches, and other amusements, afforded most exhilarating interludes. The resident magistrate ordered the tents to be taken down at six p.m., which caused the evening's amusement to terminate in an orderly, peaceable manner. An elegant lunch was prepared at Clifden Castle, where several ladies and gentlemen, with the stewards, repaired to partake of the hospitality of the worthy hostess. We hope the Clifden Bay Regatta may become general, and that in future the Galway boats will be allowed to sail, knowing that they will readily join in the sport.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The Pope's Brigade.—At the time of the agitation for recruiting the Pope's army out of Ireland, very few young men left this neighbourhood to swell the ranks of his Holiness, but of the few that did go, some have, fortunately for themselves, found their way back to the "ould sod," and we believe without the slightest regret or qualms of conscience at having given his Holiness the slip. Within the past week, three—shall we call them "deserters"?—from the Pope's army, have arrived in town. We cannot with justice say they deserted, for we understand their refusing to join prevented them from participating in the short and inglorious campaign which has just terminated in the capture and imprisonment of their fellow-countrymen; but this we do know—for they themselves make no secret of the fact—that they saw enough, during their brief sojourn in Italy, of the oppressive treatment bestowed upon their friends in arms—or rather in chains—to fill their minds with indignation, and to suggest to them the propriety of not lingering long on the classic plains of Italy. They might well say, "we came, we saw"—*we ran.* To do these young men justice, however, they seem to look on the present war as a just retribution for the long-continued oppression under which the people have been groaning; and they assert, that had they been compelled to fight, they would rather have taken up arms for Garibaldi and freedom than to assist in riveting the chains on the sons of oppressed Italy.—*Galway Express.*

The Social Science Association.—The preparations for the meetings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in Glasgow next week are going on apace. There is a great demand for members' and associates' tickets—far greater than even occurred for those of the British Association—so that parties wishing to be present should not delay a single day in procuring tickets at the Trades' Hall. None of the eminent persons expected to be present have yet arrived in the city, but several of them are in the neighbourhood, such as Sir James Key Shuttleworth, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Isa Craig. Lord Brougham is expected to arrive on Saturday evening. The subject of General Average, to be brought specially before the association, excites great attention, as is shown by the fact that the delegates will be present at its discussion from various parts of the world, so that an interesting meeting will be held to consider this most important question, which, it is hoped, may lead to some practical result. Already two delegates have arrived from America, and several from the continent of Europe. Our readers are aware that this association invites public bodies and societies to become corporate members. We are happy to learn that, at a meeting held on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved that the Faculty should become a corporate member. The Dean, Mr. Andrew Bannatyne, and Clerk, Mr. Robert Jamieson, were named as delegates. We may also mention that the Legal and Speculative Society has also joined this association, and has deputed two of its members to act as delegates. We would impress upon various corporate bodies the propriety of joining the association. The Faculty of Procurators also agreed to throw open their library and hall for the use of the members of the association during the week of the meeting.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Reading of the People.—Lord Lyttelton took the chair at a public meeting held at Worcester on Friday, to establish a book-hawking society, the object being to provide a better class of literature for the working classes than the stuff which they are induced to buy from its cheapness. His lordship spoke of the evils attendant upon the circulation of the lower class of literature, which extended, not only over the present but future times. He did not wish to say anything harsh against those who circulated the publications of the above tendency which they desired to supersede, but they were doing a great wrong to society, and it was to counteract their evil influence that they proposed to establish this society. He announced a number of donations towards the object, and said that the bishop of the diocese had given him a *carte blanche* to fill up his donation according to the requirements of the society. The Hon. Fred. Lygon, M.P., in moving a resolution for the establishment of the society, noticed the rapid progress of education throughout the country, and said that, having so extended it, it became the obvious duty of the promoters to provide that whatsoever of literature that was wholesale and elevating in character should be encouraged, and literature of a debasing tendency displaced. The Dean of Worcester, in seconding the resolution, said that as in former days it had been necessary to counteract the efforts of the infidel, so in the present day they should discourage the diffusion of blasphemous, seditious, and immoral publications.

Garibaldi's Excursionists.—A letter, of which the following is a part, appears in a contemporary. It is signed "One of the Intended Excursionists":—On arriving at Gravesend, we embarked on board the Melazzo, a small screw steamer, with accommodation sufficient for not more than 100 men, while there were at least 250 on board. The consequence was that more than half had to sleep on deck, without any covering, the rain, at times, pouring in torrents. No provisions were served out till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and then of a most wretched description. After we had been on board some short time, our knapsacks were served out, containing our kit, &c., for which we had previously paid 25s. The day afterwards mine was stolen, together with a carpet-bag, containing flannel, shirts, &c. I may add that even my cap was taken from me while I was asleep, so that I was obliged to be for a day, and likewise land at Plomouth, without any covering to my head; and I know of many others who had everything they possessed taken from them. This of itself speaks volumes for the society we were placed in. I went out under the impression that my comrades would be young men who, at least, would conduct themselves respectfully; but instead of this, I found that the greater portion consisted of what may be termed "roughs," whose language was most profane and obscene; also, the scenes that occurred amongst them were frightful to witness. With regard to showing the "white feather," such a statement is absurd. I (and I am sure the others who left with me) would willingly go now, could we be assured that we should be in tolerably good company; also, that we might not have to undergo more hardships than were really necessary.

Fatal Accident on the Portrush Railway.—A melancholy accident, by which a man, named Maxwell, was killed, occurred near Portrush on Thursday evening last. It appears that the deceased, who lives near one of the gates on the line of the Portrush Railway, was crossing the rails with a bundle of grass, as the seven o'clock down train was approaching the spot. The line here takes a sharp curve in a deep cutting, and before the driver or the deceased was aware of their close proximity, the engine, followed by three carriages, was close upon the unfortunate man. Before the brief warning which the engine-driver was able to give could be taken advantage of by the deceased, the forward buffer of the engine struck him on the back of the head, and threw him almost outside the rails. His arm, which lay on the track, was cut off by the passing train, but when assistance was obtained life was found to be extinct. It is supposed that the blow from the buffer killed him instantly.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

Sudden Death of a Methodist Minister.—Saturday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Feely, Wesleyan Methodist minister, for some years superannuated, who lately went to reside at Holywood, and act as minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church there, took suddenly ill, and lay down on the sofa in his parlour. Medical attendance was instantly procured, but all efforts to save life were unavailing, the rev. gentleman having expired during the night. The immediate cause of death is said to have been apoplexy. The Rev. Mr. Feely was one of the best Irish-speaking ministers in connection with the Church of which he was a minister, or, perhaps, of any Church in this country. He had been a Roman Catholic in his younger years, and was a student in Maynooth at the date of his conversion. Being out in the neighbourhood of Maynooth Roman Catholic College in company with some of his fellow-students, they heard the celebrated Rev. Gideon Ousley preach, and Mr. Feely and another were brought under conviction, and, subsequently they professed conversion, left the college and Romanism, and entered the Methodist ministry. Mr. Feely was an able and powerful preacher in the English language, but in the Irish tongue he excelled. There was a good deal of the warmth and energy of disposition of the native Celt manifested by him in his preaching; and, under the influence of Divine grace, these were made instrumental in bringing home the truth of the Gospel to many hearts, even amongst the members of that Church from which he separated, his labours being, to a great extent, devoted to the mission field in Ireland. In his death the Methodist Church has lost one of those links which bind the present to the past generation, and has lost a labourer who, as an Irish-speaking preacher, can hardly be replaced in these days.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Ballymena Protestant Association.—On Wednesday evening last, a soiree, in aid of the library fund of the Ballymena Protestant Association, was held in the Town-hall. The attendance on the occasion was exceedingly numerous and highly respectable. The hall was profusely and elegantly decorated with evergreens of every available description. Among other decorations we observed a likeness of Garibaldi, "the Liberator of Italy." At seven o'clock, the company being all comfortably seated, grace was said, and ample justice was done to the good things provided for the occasion. After thanks, the tables were cleared, and the Rev. Edward Maguire was called to the chair. He addressed the audience on a variety of animating topics connected with the association. The chairman then called on the Rev. John Bollard, who made an admirable discourse on the duty of Christian co-operation in efforts for the extension of evangelical principles. The Rev. Mr. Lett, rector of Dunaghy, expressed the great pleasure with which he attended on the occasion, and his solicitude for the well-being of the association. The chairman then called on William J. Gwynn, Esq., of Antrim, who made an impressive speech on the duty of all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ to proceed with stout-hearted energy and decision; and, by bold speech and action in support of evangelical principles, show that they belonged to the great party who were upon the Lord's side. He wouldn't give a farthing a dozen for the men who were afraid to avow their principles. Let the society proceed as it had begun—let them never give up—let their motto be the good old watch-word of their Protestant ancestors—"No Surrender!" Mr. Gwynn was enthusiastically applauded; and on resuming his seat Mr. Jellett addressed the audience in an animated speech on the affairs of Italy, the success of Garibaldi, and the door now open for Protestant aid and missionary enterprise, in the evangelisation of that kingdom. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the doxology was sung by the company, and after the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, the meeting separated.—*Ibid.*

The Pope's Irish Brigade.—Captain Luther, who fought in the ranks of the Irish brigade at Perugia, is a Clonmel man, son to John Luther, Esq., late stamp distributor for that district, and nephew to Charles Bianconi, Esq., Longfield, county Tipperary.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Deaths in Bombay in 1859-60.—A weekly contemporary has been at the trouble to find out the total number of deaths in the island of Bombay during the last year from the official mortuary returns. The total mortality during the year was slightly in excess of that of the preceding one, being 12,209, against 14,113 of the last year. The mean average of the last eleven years is 14,730. On an average, therefore, the mortality each day during the last year was nearly forty. The slightly increased mortality of the past year was shared by Hindoos, Jews, and Europeans, whilst among the other races it was nearly equal, or a little less. The greatest number of deaths was from fever, being nearly half of the total mortality. Next in virulence stands cholera, the prevalence of which dire epidemic was enormously great during the last year, being nearly one-seventh of the total mortality, and 1,840 in excess of that of the previous year. The disease of the nervous system follows next, the total casualties registered from it being 1,499, or nearly one-tenth of the total deaths. The loss from cachexy and debility is not a small one, 1,031 being announced during the year. The returns from accidents and violence are a little over those of the preceding year, being 189 against 161. We are glad to observe that the mortality from small-pox was considerably less this year than the preceding one, being in the inverse ratio to cholera; 378 deaths were all that were reported during the year, against 1,712 in the previous year. We believe the advantages of vaccination are now widely known and appreciated by the natives. From measles the mortality during the whole year was only 10, being 4 in excess of the preceding week. We observe that the greatest mortality in our island in 1859-60 was during the month of June, while the smallest was in the month of October. During the week ending the 15th June there occurred in our island 585 deaths; the mortality from cholera and fever alone amounted respectively to 315 and 163. In the previous year (1858-59) the greatest number of deaths took place during the week ending 10th March, when 460 deaths occurred. The fewest casualties this year occurred during the week ending 19th October, being 207 against 175 in the corresponding week in the previous year. The greatest number of deaths took place in the months of June, July, and December, being more than 300 each week, the maximum, as we have stated above, being 585 for one week. During the remaining nine months the mortality was less than 300, the minimum being 207. Besides this total mortality—14,209—331 still-born births took place in the island during the past year.—*Bombay Gazette.*

France and Italy.—The semi-official journals of Paris and Turin announce that the ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French has left the latter city, after having obtained from the King of Sardinia his audience of leave, and consequently performed the formalities which, agreeably to diplomatic usage, accompany the recall of ambassadors. This incident may serve to fix the nature and purport of the measure taken by the Emperor of the French at the news of the entrance of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church, a measure which the very terms employed by the *Moniteur* did not suffice to render quite intelligent. The audience of leave shows, in the first place, that there has been really a recall of the ambassador, and not a mere obligation of the absence enforced by circumstances, a point which the *Moniteur* had left uncertain, and which would not be without some important consequences with respect to the diplomatic formalities to be observed, should the French Minister be sent back at a later period to his post. But what we especially wish to observe is, that this audience of leave, demanded and obtained by the Minister, shows very clearly the character of the measure, and that its sole object is to manifest a disapproval or disavowal of the conduct of the Sardinian Government, but that it does not entail a rupture between France and Sardinia. "If the Minister be recalled by reason of a misunderstanding between the governments," says one writer, "the circumstances must decide if a letter of recall shall be sent to him, if he shall demand and obtain an audience of leave, or if the ordinary presents shall be offered and accepted." "In every case," says another, "where there are no grounds of misunderstanding that compel the Minister to quit the Court without taking leave of the Sovereign, he performs on such an occasion the formalities prescribed by usage." The single fact that an audience of leave has been demanded and obtained shows, as may be seen, that there are no serious reasons for a misunderstanding between the two governments. There is then no rupture between France and Sardinia, notwithstanding the recall of the French ambassador. The *Moniteur* expressed itself improperly when it talked of a secretary charged with the affairs (*charge d'affaires*) of the legation, that is to say, in the sense given to these words by usage, charged with the task of packing up the baggage and regulating the private affairs of the embassy. There is a provisional *charge d'affaires*, and the situation between the two countries remain clear and regular. Only, the French Government wished to mark, by a measure stronger perhaps than was necessary, and the nature of which could not be well comprehended at first from the terms in which it had been announced, the disapproval of a line of conduct appearing to it to be bad, and of which it desires in no respect to share the moral responsibility in the face of Europe. This is the truth of the matter.—*Le Nord.*

Correspondence.

MANOR COURTS, IRE…

PRAYER MEETING…

ALLOCATIONS OF SITTINGS … CHURCHES.

Sporting.

ARDEE STEEPLEC…

DOONISKEY RACES.

Coursing.

Correspondence.

MANOR COURTS, IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 24, 1860.

Sir,—As the columns of the Irish Times are ever open to the expression of well-founded grievances, in which the Times is pre-eminently serviceable, may I, on behalf of myself and others, whose services have been recognised as registrars and marshals of the Manor Courts throughout Ireland, beg the favour of your inserting this letter? You are, of course, aware that the Manor Courts were, by Act of Parliament, abolished in the month of April, 1859, granting compensation for loss of office to the seneschals, registrars, and marshals. The claims of to the seneschals have been long since completed, and a sum of £8,000 was voted by the House of Commons to meet the demands for compensation. Although returns of the fees and emoluments of the registrars and marshals have been officially called for by the Treasury, and, I believe, in almost every instance complied with, yet their claims for compensation appear up to the present to be forgotten.

The case of the registrars and marshals simply resolves itself into this—The Treasury stands indebted to them individually in a certain sum of money, the payment of which has been delayed for upwards of eighteen months, and still remains undischarged—to some a very serious inconvenience, the money being in the hands of the treasurer. Will you kindly assist us in advertising this letter, as it may draw the attention of the Treasury to our claims, which may, through press of business, have escaped their recollection?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

One of the Registrars.

I enclose my card.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have read with very great interest a letter, with the above heading, in your number for the 18th inst., and I trust that you will kindly allow me to follow it up with a few remarks on a matter so important. We would all, I trust, approve ourselves faithful to our trust as Ministers of the Church. We are all, I am sure, actuated by a sincere desire for the diffusion and growth of true religion. But your correspondent, in his anxiety for the increase of piety amongst us, seems to me to overlook certain particulars. In such meetings as he recommends, he advocates extempore prayers, to the exclusion, as it appears to me, of all our Liturgical forms.

Now, I would ask, what must be the tendency of such practices, if sanctioned and adopted by clergymen? The laity will unquestionably arrive at the conviction that their ministers prefer extempore prayers to precomposed. If the clergyman adopts extempore prayer whenever he can, at college lectures, prayer meetings, and such like, what is the natural inference but this, that he regards forms as hindrances to genuine devotion; and that he submits to them, even in church only, because he cannot deviate from them with impunity? Whatever I do, whenever I dare, I may fairly be regarded as preferring, and as disposed to do, at all times, if let and hindrance were removed. His parishioners will see to which side his judgment leans; they will easily understand what curbs our inclinations; and, for their part, they will conclude that as no law restrains their choice, extempore devotions should at all times and places be preferred to those which they have been thus led to suspect as restraints upon spiritual worship. It is said, I know, that members of other communions will join with us in our prayer meetings if divested of liturgical ritual. But, if so, will they not, at the same time, regard such meetings as a distinct recognition of the superiority of their system, and as an acknowledgment that both clergy and laity prefer extemporaneous prayers, and would, if they could, adopt them for the public worship of the church? Why forms should be maintained, as most eligible for our congregations in church on Sunday; and yet be accounted inappropriate for their edification, at all other times and places, is to me wholly incomprehensible. Even granted that the time, to be allotted to a meeting in a schoolhouse &c., &c., would not admit of the whole service, might not the devotions be selected from our Prayer-book, so as to have a liturgical form, and exemplify, in some degree, the model prescribed by authority? Whichever mode we adopt, our adoption of it is a declaration to our flocks as to which kind of public prayer we prefer. As far as our influence extends, we form our peoples' tastes—we make them lovers either of the devotional forms in the Prayer-book, or of extempore worship. In fact we train them either to be Church-people or Dissenters. A clergyman may—and I fear often does—unwittingly, *prepare* his people for dissent. So long as he encourages and sanctions such meetings as your correspondent would advocate, they may be satisfied to remain in our communion; but if he leave the parish, and is succeeded by one who entertains different views, and cannot, therefore, identify himself with practices of the kind, is there not reason to fear that the people, no longer encouraged, and joined in their irregular devotions by their clergyman, will unite themselves with bodies, in connection with whom they can have what they have been taught to value and account necessary? I am sure none of our clergy desire such a result. But, whether they desire it or not, may not the result be something of the kind? Nay, if a clergyman actually designed to lead his people into one of the many forms of dissent, I see not what course he could more reasonably pursue than this. Let him encourage in his people a desire for religious meetings, characterised by the peculiarities of whatever body he would wish them to unite with, and when he has succeeded, and the taste for such religious exercises has been infused, let his successor in the parish only withhold his sanction from such proceedings, and the necessary consequence will be, that the people, denied what they have been accustomed to, and for which a taste has been cultivated among them, will, one way or other, secure it for themselves. Only imagine the case of one of those Popishly inclined clergymen in England, and I need not remind you how many such instances we have had to deplore. With an ultimate view to the perversion of his flock, he manages gradually to familiarise them with various Romish practices, forms, ceremonies, &c. He introduces them among them at private meetings. Thus, by little and little he perverts their better judgment, and inculcates them with an unhealthy craving for such stimulants in religion. In course of time he leaves the parish. The next clergyman will countenance nothing of the kind. What, I ask you, do we look to be the natural consequence? Those who have been taught to regard as essential what our Church will not sanction withdraw to another communion, where they can have, without limit or restraint, what their tastes—nay, as they think their very necessities—demand. Every sincerely zealous clergyman, who desires to make his people lovers of devotional exercises, practically educates them either to love their church and its forms, or else to undervalue both it and them, and, consequently, prefer the system of some other communion. If a pastor is sincerely anxious that his flock should remain content within the fold of his church, he will avoid a course which is calculated to render them dissatisfied with it. If, on the other hand, which may possibly be the case, he does really, in his heart of hearts, prefer any system of dissent, and thinks it desirable for his flock to adopt it, surely he ought openly to declare himself? It is honest neither before God nor man for a clergyman to retain office or emolument in the Church whilst he uses the influences of his position in a manner calculated to estrange its people and alienate them from its communion.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Charles Crosthwaite,
V.G. of Kildare.

ALLOCATIONS OF SITTINGS IN PARISH CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Your Rathfarnham correspondent, "Peter Simple," rebuked through the medium of your influential journal, the churchwardens for asking the Archbishop's leave to transfer the boys of a neighbouring boarding school from five pews, affording thirty-five places, to four pews, affording thirty-six places, and nearer by half the distance to where the schoolmaster himself sits. This arrangement was recommended in the report of his Grace's commissioners of 1855, and produced in evidence before the Vicar-General, acting for the ordinary, on the 16th of August last. When the churchwardens were lately applied to by several families, of two, three, four, and five persons respectively, for pew room, they suggested this transfer to the proprietor of that school, in order to accommodate the families in pairs in these five pews, as the numbers could not clearly be placed in triplets in these four pews, as "Peter Simple" thinks good enough for them. His reply to this suggestion, which would improve the position of all parties, was—"I shall not relinquish what the parishioners guaranteed to me, and I also paid for." Every one conversant with the subject knows that such a guarantee or payment (of which, however, there is no evidence) could give no title to pews in a parish church.

However, "Peter Simple" refrains from charging the churchwardens with having, what he admits for himself, "some interest in the matter." Theirs is only the unpleasant, but bounden duty, to see that no class interest shall, by their means, prejudice the rights of the parishioners in the parish church.

Your correspondent has a notion that pews in parish churches may be subjects of ownership and exchange, and so he misquotes your copy report of the application to the ordinary, as if it were for "exchanging five pews belonging to the proprietor of the school for four pews, &c." This misquotation and misapprehension of his, however, show how his interest affects his judgment—when he talks of one parishioner having five pews for his lodgers, and other parishioners having but the third part of one pew for their families. "Miserable congregation," indeed, they are, to have to witness such a distribution, and to be periodically scattered by an invasion of strangers.

This being a parish church, "the parishioners," in the words of Lord Stowell and Sir John Nicholl, "are equally entitled to accommodation in it subject to the allocating power vested in the ordinary as their trustee." Residents are preferred by the law of the parish church to strangers; and of residents, the householder to the lodger. This being also the only Protestant place of worship in the parish, the duty of all concerned in arranging the congregation is, to make the 450 places it affords accommodate as many as conveniently can be of the 2,000 Protestants thus equally entitled to be accommodated. And this would still be their duty, though householders were never to claim the places they did by their written demand, produced in evidence before the Vicar-general.

It is one of "Peter Simple's" many fictions, to represent the congregation as small, in proportion to the places, if that be his meaning of the sarcasm, "What a miserable congregation!" Yesterday there were counted at the door, departing after Divine service, 385 persons, though many families, usually attending are now absent at the sea and elsewhere, and though but twenty-two out of the thirty-five places of those five pews above-mentioned were filled. The pew commissioners, in 1855, reported the places then in the church to be 435, which have since, perhaps, by dividing two double pews, been made up to 450. Some of the pews yesterday had more and some less than a due proportion of occupants; but when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall have divided some other double pews, which they have engaged to do, the congregation will doubtless be more equally distributed through the church.—We are, your obedient servants,

Samuel Gerrard,
L. Studdert, LL.D., } Churchwardens.

Vestry-room, Rathfarnham Church, Sept. 24, 1860.

Sporting.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES.

In consequence of the backward state of the harvest in the county Louth, the stewards are reluctantly compelled to postpone these races from the 10th and 11th of October, to the 1st and 2nd days of November.

DOONISKEY RACES.—Sept. 29.

Entries for the steeple chase for £50—Mill-street Fox Hunter, 6 yrs; the Warrior, aged; Chance, aged; Lady Hercules, 6 yrs; Rory O'More, aged; Rifleboy, aged; Forester, 6 yrs; Hamlet, 6 yrs; Polly, 5rs; Champagne, 5 yrs; Zouave, 5 yrs.

Entries for the Challenge Cup of £35—Lady Hercules, 6 yrs; Hamlet, 6 yrs; Target, 5 yrs; Kate Kearney, 6 yrs; Rose of Tralee, 6 yrs; Mavourneen, 5 yrs.

Coursing.

Louth Coursing Club.—Mr. B. Nightingale has been recently elected by the members to act as judge at the next meeting, which will take place on the 17th and 18th of October next. The Clermont cup, value, 50 sovereigns, for puppies, closed with 20 nominations, and the other stakes are also full.

Killarney Races, Regatta and Stag Hunt.—From the energy displayed by the promoters of these sports, there is now little doubt but the entire will be successfully carried out on an early day.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A meeting in aid of the above society was held in Baltinglass Church, county Wicklow, on Friday last, at two o'clock p.m. The sacred edifice was filled with a large and highly respectable audience; among others present we observed—W. Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.; Captain Bunbury, M.P.; R. F. Saunders, Esq., Major Dennis, Edward Dennis, Esq., William Boyce, Esq., J. Faris, Esq., T. Toomey, Esq. Revds.—Q. D. Hume, Wm. Norton, J. Dowse, W. Moore, Wm. Brandon, S. Quinton, J. Hatchell, J. Mooney, J. Edge, J. O. Fetherston H., S. G. Potter, &c.

On the motion of the Rev. J. Dowse, the chair was taken by Wm. Jones Westby, Esq., D.L., who, in the first instance, called upon Rev. W. Norton to open the meeting with prayer; after which, and the singing of the hymn, "How precious is the Book Divine," the Chairman said—Ladies and gentlemen, I think it is generally felt that the duty of a chairman, at such a meeting as this, is not to make a speech himself, but rather to show, by his presence, his value of, and co-operation with, those who move the machinery of such associations as that of the Church Education Society, and to introduce those who are to speak to the meeting. I shall only therefore say, that this Bible-honouring society has my best wishes and sympathies, because of its maintenance of the principle, that all education should be based on the Bible. There is no one regrets more than I do that the system established by the Government of the country cannot be taken advantage of or participated in, on account of their conscientious objections, by a large and intelligent portion of the community; but as the opening up of this question is more adapted for my rev. brethren who are to speak to-day, I shall merely, in addition, call on the Rev. J. Dowse to act as secretary to this meeting.

Rev. J. Dowse said he was happy to comply with the wishes of many of his brethren, and seek to promote such a meeting as the present. It was well known that he loved the Bible School Society all his life, and hoped he would continue to do so to its close. He was very thankful to say, in endeavouring to convince this meeting, he was met on all sides with the warmest sympathy in all the surrounding districts, without one single exception. He then read letters of apology from several gentlemen, among others from Wm. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P. for the county, saying that nothing would have giving him greater pleasure (if in Ireland) than to take part in the proceedings, for that he looked upon the cause of Scriptural education as "a glorious cause," and that he would be rejoiced to give every aid in his power. Letters of apology and regret at not being able to be present were also read from W. Pennefather, Esq., and J. Dennis, Esq., of Fortgranite; Meade Dennis, Esq., &c., &c. The chairman then called on Captain Bunbury, M.P., to move the first resolution, to the effect "That we believe it is the right and duty of all to read and learn the Holy Scriptures, and that no authority, parental or ecclesiastical, can dispense with this Divine obligation in any system of education without offending God." He said he had much satisfaction and pleasure in proposing this resolution, with which he most cordially agreed. In his opinion education without religion was bad, and must tend to bad results. If you did not give the Bible in education to the youth of our country, you would be, as it were, committing a ship to the wide and wild ocean without compass or chart. In vain would your vessel be equipped no matter how well, in vain your sailors be obedient and brave, or the captain intelligent and clever; without these guiding powers, rocks and shoals could not be avoided, and shipwreck must be the result; so, in doubt or difficulty as to doctrine or moral obligation, nothing but the possession and study of the Divine chart could bear us harmless over the troublesome waves of life, and land us in security in the haven of eternity.

The Rev. S. G. Potter, being called upon to second the resolution, said—Mr. Chairman, I congratulate this meeting that it is presided over by one who once more for it is not his first time, has come forward, at an eventful crisis to lead the Protestants of Wicklow; and it fills my own heart with gladness to see one, sir, of your rank and station, unmoved by the turbulence and sophistry of the hour, still true to your colours, and not carried away with the flood of expediency. In these days, when we are taunted with not having the sympathy of the laity, it gives me great pleasure to see so many of the upper classes present, for much as we boast, and very justly, of the middle classes as the great basis of society, we cannot but feel the importance attachable to rank and station. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to say that doubtless the crisis was a great one, when we reflected on the partial defection of such men as the venerable Primate and the ex-Chancellor of Ireland; but it should be remembered that, however unjustifiable and painful had been their defection, it was only partial, for they both still maintained the righteousness of the principle of the Church Education Society. It was painful—it was lamentable, to see such men as the Right Honourable J. Napier, who had exhausted the English language in the use of terms advocating our cause, and denouncing the National Board, after having walked to power on a ladder of which the clergy of Ireland might be said to be the steps, kicking it from under his feet, succumbing to a base expediency and a fancied necessity. Some might think that they could justify the following in the wake of such men; but, for his part, he was confident that when at the great tribunal of eternity, it would be no plea in arrest of judgment that those given to us by God as leaders had directed us in that way; it would be but the old plea of Adam, which, we know, was vain, "The woman whom thou gavest me, she gave me and I did eat." He desired to speak tenderly and lovingly of our venerable Primate, whose past services should not be forgotten—who, if the light and fire of youth and intellect remained, would not have done as he did, and who, in his advanced and decaying sanctitude could only be looked upon as directed by circumstances and a circle. As to the Wesleyan defection and Presbyterian action, they weighed lightly with him; they had not the same vows or ministerial obligations as the clergy of the State Church, but especially in the case of the Wesleyans, they violated pledged principles and their own manifestoes and solemn declarations that they would never abandon the Word of God to a "national proscription" by joining such a godless system; but it was notorious that that act was the act of their preachers, not their people. This question might be viewed in a threefold aspect—religious, philosophical, and political—as it bore on Bible command, man's nature, and our country's weal. The speaker then quoted several texts of Holy Writ, laying this injunction to teach the Scriptures to youth. As to the philosophical view, man being compounded of body, mind, and moral nature, if you developed the power of the two first, while you neglected to cultivate properly the other, you would be committing to the walks and ways of life a great human velocipede, with no third wheel or directing power—a bark to life's ocean, without a helm. Good physical development would make a fine brute, good intellectual development a cultivated fiend, considering that man's intellect, as well as his moral nature, fell in Adam; but cultivate aright these, and give them the directing power of the moral nature, and you had a son of God and an heir of glory. The speaker then referred to the usual objection which too often pained him when coming from Protestant mouths, "Your principles are all right, but you acted unwisely in not joining the board at first; if you had done so, you could have made it what you liked." And he read extracts from Lord Stanley's letter, which was declared to be the charter of the system, in which it was confessed that the new system was established for the express purpose of excluding Roman Catholics from the Bible, the teaching of which, to willing scholars, under the Kildare School system, was declared to be a "vital defect," and he begged them to remember that whatever modification had been made or promised, yet all through this was declared the standing principle of the system, from which no Government would ever depart. How could Christian pastors join such a system? It might do very well for those who wanted places for their sons, and situations for their daughters' husbands; but Christian men would stand alone in poverty and rage, rather than dishonour thus their God; and he was sorry to say that all this sad trial was caused by recreant Protestantism. Papists were not to be blamed for their efforts, which we could despise if we only stood together, but recreant Protestants have done it all; but when the names of such men, no matter how great or honoured or bowed to now, would be forgotten on the page of impartial history, as in the case of all similar bye-gone movements—such men, like an Athanasius or a Luther, though weak and almost alone, would be emblazoned with a halo of imperishable renown, and men who were "faithful unto death" would wear the crown of life in the great assembly of eternity.

"Lives of such men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

The speaker then viewed the question politically, showed the failure of the National System from our country's history, and the statistics of crime in England and Ireland respectively, and how nations had ever been honoured as long as they recognised the paramount claims of God's Word, and how they were cursed for contempt or neglect of these. He spoke of the winning and melting power of the Bible story, and concluded by an appeal to all to stand fast by that blessed book, which would be yet found to be "the joy and the peace of fair Erin."

The Rev. Quinton D. Hume moved the second resolution, which was—"That the Church Education Society for Ireland, as fully recognising and acting on the before-named principle, merits our strenuous support." The speaker said that he was not aware he would be called on to move a resolution, and, therefore, did not come prepared to make a speech, but he would say that he felt it a privilege to take part in the proceedings, and that he did feel these were times when every true-hearted Protestant should come forward, and express their sympathy with this very admirable society.

The Rev. W. Moore, of Carnew, seconded the resolution, and began by saying that he thought such meetings as the present, which was only one of many such, demonstrated that they had no reason to despond, but that out of apparent toil and trial, our God was bringing great good. Man's extremity had proved God's opportunity, showing to His believing church that the powers of hell itself should never prevail against it. The gallant gentleman who had first addressed them had taken, very natural for him, a sailor's view, and had beautifully illustrated it. He would now take a landsman's view, and would ask them if they put manure on thistles what would they expect to reap? They must take care what is the nature of the ground they cultivate. The carnal mind was enmity against God, and what could they expect if they cultivated that? There was a great difference between instruction and education, which they would do well to mark. The corresponding word in Holy Scripture was, "train up" and "bring up" a child. Education formed habits; and if this be only secular, and religion be not given the prominence, the effect will be that religion will be undervalued. It was remarkable the two parts of man's nature required to be sustained from the source from which each sprung. The material came from the earth, and from that derived its nutriment; the spiritual from God's breath, and by God's breath His Word must be still sustained. Would it be tolerated that Roman Catholics in a workhouse should be distinguished from their Protestant fellows in dietary, and that, while Protestants got generous food, anything at all, refuse or else, was considered good enough for Romanists. Surely not. Yet, this was the very law and plan on which the philosophers of this age worked with regard to man's better and nobler part. Food of angels for the Protestants, husks fit but for swine for the poor, benighted, perishing Papist; for it must not be forgotten, that our Queen at her coronation, swore that Popery was damnable and idolatrous, as it doubtless is. In Deuteronomy vi., God has strictly charged the Jews as a nation, to give instruction to all their children in the living Word, and thus had laid down for us a precedent and a command. O for the spirit and prayer of another George III. who wished that every cottage in Britain had its Bible. Blessed be God, 3,100 clergy in Ireland are still staunch on this important question. In many cases this was the result of the faithfulness of the laity, for near Cork, the other day, when some few of the clergy wished to have a National School, the laity would not let them, and their parishioners told them to a man they would remove their children. Blessed be God, the highest authority must bend and bow before the sovereign people, as is instanced in the case of the Pope at present, for whom at last "the judgment is set." In 1848, Mr. Cross, in his examination, gave the following report of the results of the National System, in an examination of teachers in spelling. In number 597, 37 only were very good, 84 good, 200 middling, 153 bad, 97 very bad, and 16 could not spell at all! Again, in geography, out of 730, 33 only were very good, 135 good, 253 middling, 179 bad, 94 very bad, and 17 new nothing! But were they improved in 1858. Out of 13 teachers only one was promoted to second division of third-class out of 44 teachers examined, 15 were good, 8 middling, 11 bad, and 5 very bad, and he further testified that, owing to the impossibility of getting better, he was obliged to sanction the appointment of inferior teachers. Unity was boasted of, but he affirmed that the separation of scholars at a certain hour of the day for religious education produced bigotry of the worst form, and drew more strongly the line of demarcation—harmonise for time, but split for eternity, was their rule; and not only this, but it did positive harm to the Romish pupil by taking away our protest against Rome, and thus brought the supporters and promoters of the system in, guilty of what Scripture calls committing fornication with the beast. The effect on the Protestant pupil too, was most injurious, for, by keeping him in for religious education when the others were playing and amusing themselves outside, they were led to hate religious exercise in too many instances, and to wish to be as free as their fellows. The rev gentleman read large extracts from the Book of Lessons, in which were mixed up, in ludicrous and profane conjunction, sacred and secular subjects, such as "I give a brief account of the reign of Hezekiah," followed by "Give hints for clothing infants, nursing, dietary, &c.," after, another religious question follows: explain the principle of the sucking pump? and again, give history of Eli, and then history of the corncreak. In conclusion, he could only say that, if hereafter, any poor Romanist, converted by God's sovereign grace, came in, and heard a National Board clergyman talking of the beauty, value, and power of God's Holy Work, how would he taunt him, and say, "Oh! how many long years did you aid in keeping me shut out from that blessed book; may God forgive you the awful crime."

R. F. Saunders, Esq., of Saunders'-grove, moved the third resolution, which was—"That we are determined to maintain these principles, and to use our utmost endeavours to increase the efficiency of the society's schools in our respective neighbourhoods." Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing this resolution. No one here will, I think, be disposed to differ in opinion with me when I say that it is a solemn duty which devolves upon us to support the schools of a Scriptural society like this. For myself I will say that I will cheerfully do it; and I will only add, that so righteous are the claims of the Church Education Society, that I am convinced the time is not far distant when the State will be compelled to admit these claims, and join in supporting this Christian institution.

This was seconded by the Rev. W. Brandon, Rector of Kilcommon. He said that, as last speaker, he had a difficult position, being anticipated in so much of what he would have otherwise stated. With reference to subjects touched on already, he would just ask two or three questions, and first, "What is the great disuniting element at the present moment in the social body in Ireland?" He would answer, "Sectional religion." Again, he would ask, "By what means is this increased and developed?" and, thirdly, "Is there any educational society so foolish, so unwise, as to recognise this?" To this latter he would say, "Not the Church Education Society, but the National Board of Education, day by day, does." This is to be seen not only from the letter of Lord Stanley, to which reference has been already made, but from all the rules of the system bearing on the religious question. Where is the wisdom, if this be the case, of my Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, and the rest? They promised us a panacea for all Ireland's woes, a melting into harmoniousness all differences, of Unitarian, Popish, and Protestant character—a happy family—by what? "Combined literary and secular and separate religious education." These fatal words have done the damage; the Church Education Society, by combining both, has avoided these sad results; therefore, we are determined, as says the resolution, to maintain these principles. He would ask is the light that now beams so gloriously and unhindered on the plains of Italy to be struck out from the gaze of the people of this country? No, surely not; but the entire youth of our country should be religiously, that is Scripturally, educated, and this for three reasons:—1st. To make every one happy and useful in the social system. The social body consists of Queen, senators, landlords, tenants, pastors, people; all these would be happy and useful in their several positions, if they got their principles of action from the Word of the Living God. The rising generation is pressing on our heels, and could we get them thus taught, and thus indoctrinated, we might anticipate millennial perfection. The 2nd reason would be to guide those whose minds were cultivated by secular knowledge; knowledge, it was said, was power, and, like the mainspring of a watch, was that which regulated man's whole actions and life. The third reason was greater than either of these two—viz., for the salvation of man's soul; for there is no saving knowledge save from the Word of God. We cannot, we dare not, adopt the National System. First—Because the board recognises an authority independent of the authority of the Lord Almighty. Secondly—Because the Word of God was placed under ban for four hours each day, twenty-four hours each week, and fifty-two days in each year. Would any one here, he would ask, take a pledge to abstain from the use of that Word? To do so is an awful, a frightful apostacy. He would say so if his brother were the man to do it. They will condescend, indeed, to allow the Bible to be used when certain scholars retire. If he would not be presumptuous in thus speaking, he might say, "How thankful, O, Almighty God, thou shouldst be for this condescension." True, Ten Commandments may be hung up, but it is not compulsory to do even this, and when hung up they are but extracts, not arranged as in the Bibles, differing in some way from all existing versions of Scripture, and thus originating doubt as to the authority of the Sacred Word. The remarkable command not to "bow down" to images is omitted. Was not all this concession to Rome? The rev. gentleman proceeded at some length to exhibit the character and evil effects of the system; introduced a very graphic allegory in which "Parson Expediency" figured rather discreditably; showed that by undertaking to serve notice on Romish parents the first time a thirsty Romish soul sought to drink of the living waters, the patron of that school was in every such case acted as, what would they suppose? as the priest's check clerk! "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice." In conclusion, in reply to the objection that for the sake of advancing the temporal interest of our people's children, and enabling them to compete for public situations, he would just give them two or three facts. In a parish not 100 miles away from where he stood, Protestant parents, known to him, had two nice daughters, whom they sent to a National School from some unworthy motive. They were induced, after some time, to take them away, and send them to a Church Education School, where, upon examination, it was found that they could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, but were well able to say the Hail Mary! In another case of a school near Enniscorthy, where there had been no Church Education School, a boy of 13 had been taught the Rosary, learned to play pitch and toss from the master, to smoke, and other such educational habits; and, finally, he held in his hand two copy books of two boys—one educated at a National School, and the other at a Church Education School, of the respective ages of 16½ and 13, written from dictation. The elder boy from the National School wrote 689 words, in which there were 166 mistakes. The boy of 13, from one of our schools, wrote 1,200 words, and made only seven mistakes. The rev. gentleman concluded by congratulating them that only one cleric out of 12 in Ireland had joined the board, which was remarkable, as exactly tallying with the proportion of the defection and apostasy in the Apostolic College.

A collection was then made, during which the rector's daughter, Miss Norton, played some very admirable voluntaries on the sweet church organ; after which the chairman, on behalf of the meeting, returned thanks to the Rev. J. Dowse, for his energy and zeal in promoting this work and getting up the meeting, and also presented the thanks of the meeting to the movers and seconders of the several resolutions, some of whom had come from distant places; after which Captain Bunbury, M.P., was moved to the second chair, by R. F. Saunders, Esq., and the thanks of the meeting were given to William Jones Westby, Esq., for his conduct in the chair, &c., after which the blessing was pronounced, and the meeting separated. Collection, £10 7s. 1½d.

Arrival in Belfast of the Remains of the Late Marchioness of Donegal.—The mortal remains of the late Marchioness of Donegal arrived in Belfast on Sunday morning, by the Fleetwood steamer, in charge of an undertaker from Paris, and were immediately taken charge of by Mr. Robson, of Chichester-street, who had a hearse in waiting. They were conveyed to St. Anne's Church, and deposited in the school-room, from which they were removed into the church last night at nine o'clock, as soon as the evening service was concluded. The Marquis of Donegal and Lord and Lady Ashley, the husband, son-in-law, and daughter of the deceased lady, arrived last night by the nine o'clock train on the Ulster Railway, having travelled *via* Holyhead and Dublin. The remains will be interred in the family vault, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. The funeral will be private.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS—MEETING AT LOUGHLINSTOWN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Loughlinstown, Monday Evening.

A meeting in aid of this valuable society was held here this day, at two o'clock, in the Rathmichael School-house—

The Rev. Mr. Slater in the chair.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer,

The Rev. Mr. Pratt addressed those present. He said that six years had elapsed since the first meeting of the Irish Church Missions had been held in that locality, but it was gratifying to observe the great progress the society had made during that time. Nothing so well tested the solidity of their work as the vast good which resulted from it, both in this country as well as elsewhere. He had himself been an eyewitness of the labours which were carried on in Dublin and the West of Ireland, both of which places presented the most cheering aspect to all desirous of the progress of the missions. He considered that while a great deal of good was accruing to the Roman Catholics by these zealous efforts made in their behalf, large advantages were also being derived by the Protestants as well; for the controversy which enlightened the one class tended to elucidate and make plain portions of the Scriptures with which they, perhaps, had never before been properly familiar (Hear, hear.) It was a pleasing fact, also, that these controversies had been attended with the spirit of love and unity on both sides. There were at present 560 persons engaged in the mission work; of these 30 were ordained clergymen, the rest being composed of readers, lay-agents, schoolmasters, and school-mistresses. Many of them could speak Irish, and not a few had originally been members of the Church of Rome. In reference to the schools, there were between 6,000 and 7,000 children in them, all of whom were taught to know the Scriptures. There had been, also, a great work going on in other parts of Ireland. A friend of his, Mr. Reade, had shown him an address signed by 135 Roman Catholics in the Kingscourt district, of whom sixty-eight were converts, and twelve original Protestants, declaring their gratitude for the great good the Irish Church Missions had done in that place. The Bishop of Ripon had very forcibly said that when pressed in controversy for "a proof" of how extensive were the operations of the mission he always pointed to the fact of the churches which had been built at Connemara. He (Mr. Pratt) was, also, glad to state that the funds of the society were likewise on the increase, being £1,700 over those of last year. There had been an increase specially in the donations from the Killiney district. The rev. gentleman concluded by introducing the Rev. Edward Ellis to the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis came forward, and proceeded to illustrate his remarks by the aid of neatly painted diagrams of various mission stations, &c., throughout Ireland. He described the journey he had taken through the country for the purpose of visiting these places, and called special attention to Clifton, which, he said, was now the centre of the mission station. The schools in and about this place were getting on prosperously, and no better proof could be given of the progress the society was making there, than the good and respectable class of children who attended these schools. There was also in Clifton an orphan nursery, containing 50 young respectable protestant convert females. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to state that many endeavours were made by Roman Catholic clergymen to entice the young converts from their faith back to their old doctrines. He then passed on to the station known as Derrygimla, where, he said, 700 converts had been made. He observed that the Roman Catholic chapel in this place had been removed far away from the Protestant house of worship, which was accounted for by the fact, that the priest considered the too close proximity of both tended to draw off the sheep from his flock. The station Celona, on the property of Sir Christopher Leighton, was likewise flourishing, and gave promise of many blessed results. The next diagram represented "A street in Kilkenny," which was, as the Bishop of Ossory had once said, the place where Ireland's reformation to civil and religious liberty had been accomplished. Having shown a very well-executed diagram of the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy's controversial room in Townsend-street, with the people assembled, the speaker concluded a most interesting address by alluding briefly to the work in America, and the great opening which there existed at present for the spread of the Scriptures in Italy. He thought there never was a time when prayer and renewed energy seemed more likely to be answered favourably.

Prayer having been offered up, the proceeding, terminated.

A collection was made.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Sandymount Auxiliary to the Hibernian Bible Society was held last evening, in the Court-house. There was a very numerous attendance, and a deputation from the parent society was present.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Rector of the Parish, in the Chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Reverend Chairman said that their anxiety that the Bible should be circulated throughout the world, and to affirm that they were ready to take their part, as far as in them lay, that that work should prosper and have success. They would learn from the several speakers who were to follow him the rapid and steady progress which this work was making. And what nobler work could poor human creatures be engaged in—what nobler object could they propose to themselves than the communication of the Word of God to those to whom as yet He was an unknown God. Their society was, doubtless, one of the agencies by means of which that glorious work could be achieved. Other societies might provide missions and missionary agents, but it was through their society, and its elder sister, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, that the blessed Word of Life could be provided to instruct and strengthen mankind. He would say, might God bless their exertions in doing their endeavours, that His kingdom might come, and in striving, each according to his means, to make His name known upon the earth. He would not occupy their time further, as he was sure they were about to hear speakers who would interest them more than he could.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Gorse, then read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount collected since the commencement of the society, in September, 1859, to the present time, was £20 9s. 4d. Two depositories have been established in Sandymount, for the circulation of the Scriptures, and one at Beggar's Bush for the use of the military, all which establishments were working to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Rev. Mr. De Burgh proposed the first resolution as follows:—

"That the report now presented be adopted, and printed with the list of contributors, and that this meeting desires thankfully to acknowledge the large measure of success which, under the Lord's blessing, has been vouchsafed during the past year."

He said that he would gladly have simply moved the resolution, and taken it for granted that his presence and position would have been quite sufficient testimony of his approval of the society. Still, however, he desired to say a few words, not only for the purpose of expressing his marked approval of the object for which they were assembled, but also to state his particular reasons for adopting that society, and to answer an objection commonly made in connection with it. It might reasonably be supposed that all objections to the society had by this time ceased, since it had been in existence half a century, and had acquired not only a European celebrity but a world-wide notoriety, as regarded its usefulness and value. Still, however, the objection was continued to be made, and of late it had been revived. The objection was this, that the members of the society were chargeable with a compromise of principle, from the fact of admitting Christians of all denominations to join them. He would be very sorry to see them compromise any principle, but he should say that because that society was one in which, in reality, all denominations of Christians could unite without any compromise of principle, that was an especial reason why it should be admired—(hear, hear)—and in that respect it might be said to stand alone. In this regard the Bible Society presented a platform on which all denominations could stand without scruple. The Missionary Society did not present such a platform, because when the Church sent out its members to spread the Gospel, they expected that the converts should form an organisation in accordance with their principles. Neither did the Education Society present such a platform, because each religious denomination considered it an essential duty to instil those principles into their children which they believed were to be drawn from the Holy Scriptures. It was a sad thing to see these divisions in the Church of Christ, though by some they were considered a matter of no importance, and only the legitimate exercise of liberty and of private judgment. He, however, could not regard them in that light, for they formed a sad contrast to the Christianity of the New Testament, and of the primitive times when there was but one society—the Church which Christ founded. (Hear, hear.) That society was His Bible Society, His School Society, His Missionary Society—all embodied in one. (Hear, hear.) He was not sanguine enough to suppose, as many did, that a remedy would be eventually discovered for these divisions, and that there would be an agreement on the part of the several denominations to compromise their distinctive differences. For his part, he had no faith in the realisation of such anticipations. These divisions did exist, and would continue to exist to the end, and nothing short of a second revelation would effect a union of the Church. It was idle, too, to conceal the fact that these divisions were increasing and becoming more and more decided; and, as he had just said, nothing less than a second revelation would put an end to them. That revelation, no doubt, would come when there would be a restitution of all things, and among the rest of the Church, at the coming of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. But, in the meantime, he could not but rejoice at the existence of that society, and not only for the amount of good which it did, but also on account of its presenting a platform on which the members of the different denominations could meet without any sacrifice of their respective principles. Their only object was to circulate the Word of God, and happily it was to circulate only one, the authorised version of it. (Hear, hear.) Had the different denominations come forward with different translations, and insisted upon circulating them, then, indeed, he could understand the objection which had been raised; but where the circulation of the Bible alone in the authorised version was the object, he could not at all understand it. On these grounds he wished to give his humble adhesion to the society, and he would humbly pray that a blessing might be poured out for the aid which it furnished to the general cause of circulating the Scriptures.

The Rev. Mr. Lytle seconded the resolution, and in doing so said that although the pecuniary success of the society was considerable, it was nothing when compared with the moral good which resulted from its operations. They should remember, too, that although there were many diversities of opinion among Christians, still there would be found but one spirit actuating every Christian heart. Wherever they looked around they perceived that they were all united in Christ. They might, no doubt, fail to manifest the inward spirit, still they were all members of the body of Christ. Were they to endeavour to manifest the inward spirit of which he spoke, they had an opportunity to do so that evening, in meeting for the common object of contributing their means and giving their aid in furtherance of the circulation of the pure Word of God, as distinguished from man's word, without note or comment. During the past year it appeared that £20 had been contributed to the parent society, and, taking into account the circumstances, perhaps, this amount was a great deal; but surely no one would say that the amount was sufficient? Ought it not be trebled or quadrupled. The society presented to every Christian a fine field for contributing largely to one of the noblest and most Catholic objects that could be considered. The rev. gentleman, having made some complimentary remarks upon the exertions of the secretary, concluded by seconding the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Hall proposed the second resolution as follows:—

"That this meeting desires to express its cordial attachment to the objects and operations of the Hibernian Bible, and British and Foreign Bible Societies, and its gratitude to Almighty God for the continued progress and prosperity of these institutions, and trusts that, through their labours and those of kindred societies, the whole human family, each in his own tongue, may soon be enabled to read the wonderful works of God, as revealed in His Word."

He said he could not have any sympathy with those who saw anything narrow or dangerous in the principles of their society, which merely asked fellow-Christians to join together for the spiritual benefit of men. Let them bear in mind the peculiar feature of the society. If they employed teachers to propagate the Gospel, these teachers were only fallible men, and were liable to make mistakes, and it might so happen that their personal characters would fall far short of that standard which they held up to others. If they employed Scripture-readers, they too might make mistakes; but when they presented the pure and simple Word of God to man, it could not mislead nor fall into error. It was a great advantage that their society availed itself merely of the Word of God, which was a Divine agency intended by God Himself to go through the world, and was perfectly adopted to do that for which it was assigned. The rev. gentleman then referred at length to the facilities afforded by the Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, for procuring the Scriptures, and the great benefit conferred thereby upon all classes, among the rest the army and the navy, who, some years ago, were considered quite averse to religion.

The Rev. Mervyn Archdall seconded the resolution, and, after a brief address, the doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Sept. 22.—The whole of the French Legation has left Naples, on board the Algesiras, with the exception of Mons. A. d'Aquin, who remains in charge of the Archives. The Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King of Naples, has arrived here from Italy; also Baron Talleyrand, lately recalled from Turin, which compliment has been returned by the recall of Mons. Nigra, Piedmontese Minister at Paris, who took his departure last evening for Turin. The family of General Pimodan (one of the old aristocratic families of the Faubourg St. Germain) have applied by telegraph to the Piedmontese Government, for the remains of the general to be sent to them for interment in France, and have received an affirmative answer to the request. The mortal remains of the general will be immediately sent over to Paris, accompanied by a chaplain of the Papal army.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a long address from the Revolutionary Central Venetian Committee, to the volunteers under Garibaldi. In the course of this document, which contains the usual complaints against the Austrian Government, and hopes of a speedy deliverance, we find it stated that the number of Venetians who have joined Garibaldi up to this day is 5 200, exclusive of those who have done the same without having their names registered.

A recent letter from Naples says, everybody here occupies himself or herself with politics—even the very children do so. I just heard a little boy, of five years old, say to a little girl of three, "Will you play with me? I will cry 'Long live Garibaldi!' you shall answer 'Long live the King!' and then I will kill you."

The Emperor and Empress are expected to arrive at St. Cloud to-day. The melancholy news of the death of the Duchess d'Albe had, as I thought, the effect of shortening their Majesties' visit to Algeria. The official programme, the details of which I gave you in a former letter, was adhered to as nearly as possible, considering the shortness of the time. In consequence of the alarming state of the health of the Empress' sister she did not appear at the ball, or participate in almost any of the festivities. The funeral of the poor Duchess d'Albe has already taken place, and her remains have been deposited in a vault at the Madeleine; but, after the return of their Majesties, there will be another funeral service, and the remains will be removed to Spain. The Madrid journals, of the 16th, mention the arrival there of Earl Granville, and his travelling companions, Lord F. Cavendish and Count Pahlen. The *Espana* insists that Spain should offer assistance to the Pope. Everything connected with the Ministry of Algeria, which still remained at the new Louvre, has been removed to the hotel of the Ministry in the place Beauveau. The rooms thus left vacant will be occupied by the Ministry of State, and the apartments of the latter, in the Place Carrousel, will be again appropriated to the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Paris.

PIEDMONT AND NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, Sept. 22nd, says:—

Although the *Official Gazette* of Turin of the 20th denied in the lump all news relating to pretended letters, either written or received by King Victor Emmanuel, and although this contradiction must be understood as applying especially to the statement that Garibaldi had asked the King to dismiss Count Cavour, the *Constitutionnel* of this day publishes a Turin letter of the 18th, affirming that Captain Trecchi, one of Garibaldi's officers, had returned to Naples with the King's answer to that very letter. The correspondent, moreover, professes to know the substance of what the King said, and prelects about it as follows:—

This answer—which was written without consulting Ministers, since it related to questions personal to them entirely—upholds the dignity of the crown. Victor Emmanuel speaks in the tone of a sovereign justly offended both as a man and a king. He reminds Garibaldi of the firmness with which he has ever resisted the suggestions and influences of foreign Powers, even when they were of a threatening character, and declares that he will certainly not give way to the strange pretensions of a man whose head seems to be turned by success.

It is not yet known (the letter goes on to say) what effect the royal answer will produce. If Garibaldi persists in his projects, and if he should attack Rome while the Pope and the French are still there, the King's Government will resist any such attack at all hazards. King Victor Emmanuel has put himself at the head of the Italian movement to dominate and prevent the revolution, and not to second it.

For my own part I am more inclined to believe the *Official Gazette* of Turin than this correspondence in the *Constitutionnel*. It is unfortunately true that there are differences between Cavour and Garibaldi, but it is most improbable that the King should have written in the way supposed to a man who has just conquered two kingdoms for him. It is moreover to be remarked that, according to a recent report, one of the excuses offered by Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman States was that Garibaldi had threatened to march upon Rome, "unless" the Piedmontese troops would occupy the Marches and Umbria. It would follow from this view of the case that Garibaldi does not at present entertain the intention of attacking Rome.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CASTEL FIDARDO.

"TO GENERAL CACCHIARI, BOLOGNA.

"Osimo, Sept 18.—This morning, at ten o'clock, General Lamoriciere attacked my extreme positions on the counterfort, which extends from Castel Fidardo, by Crocetta, to the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had with him 11,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, having reinforced the troops at Foligno with all that he had at Terni, Oscali, and elsewhere. He supported his attack by a sortie of 4,000 men from the garrison of Ancona. These troops attacked us in a really furious manner. The combat was short, but violent and bloody. We had to storm several positions successively, and, after a simulated surrender, the defenders of these positions assassinated our soldiers with poniards. Several of the wounded stabbed our men as they were coming up to succour them. The results of the day are as follows. We have prevented the junction of Lamoriciere's corps with the garrison; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have also taken six pieces of artillery, and among them those given by Charles Albert to Pope Pius IX. in 1848, a great many ammunition and baggage waggons, one flag, an infinity of arms, and many knapsacks left behind by the routed men. All the enemy's wounded, including General de Pimodan, who led the attacking column, are in my power, as also a considerable number of dead. The column which sallied forth from Ancona was compelled to retreat, but I have good hopes that I shall capture a great part of it this night. Prisoners and deserters are coming in every moment in great numbers. The fleet has arrived, and is opening fire upon Ancona.

"Cialdini, the General Commanding the 4th Corps d'Armée."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A letter from Vienna says:—

"A number of incendiary proclamations, calling the people to arms, have been introduced into Hungary from Bucharest; and others recommending the refusal to pay taxes, in order no doubt to force the Government to have recourse to rigorous acts, and so augment the agitation, have also been widely circulated. But the Government is aware of these proceedings, and is about to adopt measures to prevent them from producing any bad effects. It intends first of all to place on a war footing all the regiments in garrison in Hungary, and if that does not suffice to take other steps."

SPAIN.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 16th state that certain military movements had in the two or three days preceding been effected in that capital, and it appears from an order of the day of the Captain General that they had been occasioned by a diminution having, on account of the good spirit of the population, been effected in the garrison. Earl Granville and his travelling companions, Lord F. Cavendish and Count Pahlen, had arrived at Madrid. The *Espana* again insists that the Spanish Government ought to assist the Pope, and it mentions, as a report, that Spain had protested against the events in the Two Sicilies in so far as they may affect the rights of succession of the Spanish Bourbons to the throne of that country. The Patriarch of the Indies had published a pastoral letter, calling on the faithful to subscribe for the Christians in Syria. The Moorish ambassadors had left Madrid for Alicante, to embark for Morocco. They had intended visiting Granada to see the Alhambra, but had abandoned the design. The journals publish accounts of the Queen's movements in the Balearic Isles, but they present nothing of interest.

TURKEY.

We have received Constantinople letters and journals to the 12th. They announce the death, in his 26th year, of his Highness Il-Hami Pacha, son of the late Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt. He had been ailing for some days, and on the 9th was seized with a sudden attack—the doctors are not agreed as to whether it was apoplexy, or rapidly developed disease of the liver. The deceased Prince, during his youth, made several long visits to London, in the course of which he acquired a singularly fluent command of the language. He also passed some time in Paris, and mastered the French language too, but much less perfectly than English. In June, 1858, he was married to Munire Sultana, the youngest daughter of the Sultan, and since then occupied the post of a Minister without portfolio.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE PAPAL ARMY.

(OFFICIAL BULLETIN.)

Jaei, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the battle of Castelfidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieutenant-General Cialdini, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than 50 officers, the guides of General Lamoriciere, 6 guns, with ammunition and baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Loretto to lay down their arms to Buanate. General Cialdini, interpreting the generous intentions of his Majesty, has conceded the honours of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes. General Lamoriciere, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field on the 18th, and following the road towards the sea, through the defiles of Comero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoriciere's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the Royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains.

SARDINIA.

Turin, Sept. 24.—The head-quarters of General Fanti are at Loretto. The siege artillery has been disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Ancona. The *Opinione* says, Count Veinercati de Vincenti and Signor Pallavacite have arrived here from Naples. Count Veinercati has been to Naples on a mission to the Dictator. Signor Pallavicite is sent here, entrusted with a mission from the Dictator. The Neapolitan Ministry has tendered its resignation. It is said that Signor Conforti, has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

EXPECTED CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

A Turin letter of the 21st says, that Lamoriciere will surrender Ancona. The arrival of General de Goyon has it is said altered the determination of the Pope, and he will not leave Rome.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and Garibaldi has arrived at such a pitch that Victor Emmanuel has determined to proceed to Naples himself. It is known that Garibaldi is easily acted upon by personal intercourse, and this trip to Naples is considered a master-piece of policy.

A letter from Naples says, that in consequence of the remonstrances of the Ministry, no decree will be issued from the Dictator's private Cabinet, but everything will be submitted to the competent ministers. That explanation induced the Ministry to remain in office after their resignation had been tendered.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The *Perseveranza* of Turin announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the Irish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VALENCIA AND BARCELONA.

News has arrived of the successful laying of four submarine cables in the Mediterranean by Sir Charles Bugot, between Valencia and the Islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The inquiry into the Road murder case was brought to a close on Saturday. The whole of the evidence has been laid before the magistrates. All the persons who slept at the house on the night of the murder have been examined. Mrs. Kent's examination lasted five hours, and Mr. Kent underwent rigid questioning for several hours. The examination of Miss Constance Kent also lasted several hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Ancona, in the *Patrie*, says, that Lamoriciere's troops who had been engaged in the minor affairs which preceded the battle of the 18th, inveighed against the cruelty of the Piedmontese Lancers who killed the wounded, and adds, that those Lancers are almost all Lombards, formerly in an Austrian regiment.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Africa, from New York, Liverpool, and proceeded; Johannes, Bara; Fancy, do.; Hebion, Belize; Osprey, Marseilles; Ophellia, Pensacola; Eba, Sullina and Sully; Thetis, Ibraila; Nuovi Pluto, Berdianski; Devotes, Fathanza; Guardia, Cardiff, for Genoa, windbound; Dash, Labradore; Canada (s s), Liverpool, Boston, and proceeded; Alliato, Alexandria; Zelante, Oddessa; Antonio, Berdianski; Balmarina, Smyrna; Augusto, New York; Nedare, Sullina.

Off—Princess Helene, from Demerara.

Sailed—Mary and Adelaide, for Liverpool; Confiance, Chatham; Valid, Pembrook; Pitone, Antwerp; San Gio Babtista, Havre; Legnano, Limerick; Morning Star, Ballina; Francesco Luca, Leith; Franceschina, Cardiff; Glan, Southampton; Ernesto, Stockton; Guistasia, Cardiff; Ida, London; Samuel Watt, Antwerp; Rollins Wave, Waterford; Gazella, Mastea, Gibraltar; Numa, Liverpool; Philanthrophist, Liverpool, in tow of tug Blazer.

HARVEST PROSPECTS—THE WEATHER.

County Roscommon.—Notwithstanding all the talk that has been here respecting the deficiency of the crops, we have reason to believe (the result of particular inquiry) there will be a much better return of oats than has been since '46. The people have been active during the late fine weather, and the saving of the turf, which was considered more than doubtful, has been in a great measure effected. The potatoes, in some places, have been injured by the blight and wet, but not to that extent anticipated. The supply, it is thought, will, in this locality, be sufficient for the demand.—*Roscommon Gazette*.

County Limerick.—Since our last the weather has been very unfavourable. We have had frequent heavy rain, with extreme cold and frost at night; the uncut crops are in a bad state, without much likelihood of ripening; to-day hailstones fell in showers, and the atmosphere was piercingly sharp and chill as in the depth of winter.

County Armagh.—The unseasonable state of the weather for the past few days has caused considerable uneasiness in this district respecting the in-gathering of crops. Cereals are generally fit for the sickle, but the wet has prevented all harvest operations. The potato crop is a complete failure, so far as the early sorts are concerned; the later kinds are not so much damaged, but they are, with few exceptions, small and unpalatable.—*Armagh Guardian*.

REVISION COURTS—Yesterday.

Mr. Shaw sat yesterday at eleven o'clock, in the Court of Exchequer, and proceeded with the revision of the Rathdown rated occupiers' list. A great number of claimants attended personally to establish their right to be placed on the registry, but no case of interest arose during the day.

Messrs. Hyndman and White attended to sustain the Conservative interest, and Mr. Henry *contra*.

Having finished the Rathdown original rated occupiers' list, Mr. Shaw proceeded with the revision of the South City rated occupiers' list.

Mr. O'Hara finished the rest of property claims for the Inn's-quay Ward, and then proceeded to receive from the agents the residences of freemen whose cases had stood over from time to time for the purpose of having this information accurately supplied and placed upon the roll.

Mr. John Martin, T.C., appeared to sustain the Conservative interest, and Mr. Costelloe *contra*.

COUNTY CAVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sudden Death—Virginia, Monday, 24th September.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Mr. M'Fadden, coroner for this county, on view of the body of Mr. Edward Cusack, of this town. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was in the enjoyment of his usual health on Thursday last, the 20th instant. He was engaged on that day at his house in removing some lumber, when in lifting a weighty article he, unfortunately, burst a blood-vessel, and died in half an hour subsequently. The Rev. A. Smyth was called in, to whom after speaking a few words deceased expired. Dr. F. M. Atkin having been examined, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above-mentioned facts. The untimely fate of the deceased is very much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom in life he had endeared himself by his kindly manners.

New Irish Patent.—In this age of industrial progress, it is highly gratifying to every friend and well-wisher of Irish enterprise to find Irish firms taking a lead in producing inventions which are deemed worthy of the legal sanction of a patent. We refer particularly to a recent invention in the clothing department, patented by our talented fellow-citizens, the Messrs. Brown and Payne, which promises to conduce materially to the convenience alike of the sportsman and of the more staid frequenter of our public promenades. For particulars we refer to our advertising columns.

Belgium.—A Brussels letter of the 19th says:—The King and Royal Family of Belgium have returned to Brussels from their excursion in Flanders; their last visit, after leaving Ypres, being to the establishment of Messines, founded in 1776, for the reception of the daughters of soldiers killed or poisoned while in the service of their country. The King, on the day following his return to the capital, gave a private audience to Baron de Meyendorff, Grand Master of the Court of Russia, and formerly Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The Belgian Minister of War has decided on increasing the number of men occupied on the works now in course of execution round Antwerp to between 8,000 and 10,000. Arrangements are being made for their accommodation.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday evening the usual weekly meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society was held in their lecture-rooms Corrig-avenue, at half-past seven o'clock. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the chairman, Mr. M. Tracy, read and explained the third chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Colossians. At the conclusion of his very admirable comments on the Gospel truths contained in that portion of God's Word, he (the chairman) invited any Roman Catholic present to enter into discussion on the topic chosen for debate that evening—namely, "What blessings are received by faith?" In compliance with this invitation,

Rev. Mr. Biggs, a gentleman from London, came forward, and stated that he was desirous of addressing the meeting.

Chairman—Are you a Roman Catholic?

Mr. Biggs—No.

Chairman—Then as you are not a Roman Catholic, and as discussion in this meeting is only allowed to Roman Catholics, I cannot permit you to address the meeting.

Mr. Biggs—Oh! I see how it is: you only enter into discussion with these poor ignorant people, and you won't hear me, who have received a university education, and can argue logically on these theological questions.

Mr. Henson—We are willing to meet you on any other evening, or at any other place you please, and challenge you to do so, but; as Roman Catholics only are invited to discussion at this meeting, we cannot allow you, who profess to be a Protestant, to occupy the time which should be afforded to them.

Mr. Biggs—I will address you now or never; I may, perhaps, be leaving Dublin to-morrow.

Mr M'Gorian, a Roman Catholic, then addressed the meeting for a considerable time, endeavouring to prove that faith alone was insufficient to save a sinner, and that good works were essential to salvation. At the conclusion of his speech, which was very violent, and in the course of which he made use of language that was anything but complimentary to the agents of the society.

Mr. Henson responded to the various points of argument raised by Mr. M'Gorian, showing, from the Douay version of the Scriptures, that man was not saved either by faith or works, but by the all-sufficient atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Duffy, a Roman Catholic, then addressed the meeting, and was responded to by Mr. Henson, after which the meeting, having again engaged in prayer, separated.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At half-past ten o'clock, F. T. Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Thomas Evans, captain of the schooner Exchange, lying in the Coal-quay Harbour, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 121 F, and charged by him with having been drunk at Sussex-place, Kingstown, on the night of the 22nd instant.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 2s 6d, or be sent to prison for forty-eight hours.

James Gallagher, Dublin, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 47 F, and charged by him with disorderly conduct on the Crofton's-road, on the previous evening.—He was ordered to find bail in two sureties of £10 each, for his future good conduct, or be imprisoned for 14 days.

James Harrold, of Jamestown, Carrickmines, farmer, was charged by a woman named Charlotte Malowney, of Newtown Park, with assaulting her, and stealing from her hand a purse containing three shillings and one halfpenny, her property, at Kingstown-avenue, on the previous evening.—The evidence not being fully sustained, his worship dismissed the prisoner.

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

[TRANSLATION.]

Spaniards,—On addressing myself to the Cortes in the month of June last, making use of the right of petition, and demonstrating clearly and plainly the grounds upon which I considered my rights to be based, I did not obtain a hearing.

The present Assembly, the result of an election with which every one is acquainted, had to be submissive to the dictates of the Ministers. The Senate, from its composition, more immediately subjected to the will of the person who at present occupies the Throne, naturally followed the same course. Thus avoiding all discussion the circulation of my writings was also prevented, by which means clearly evincing the weakness of a Throne which dreads discussion, and with special care prevents the circulation of the manifestoes of a Pretender.

In the position I find myself placed at present, no other alternative remains for me than to appeal to the Spanish people, being desirous that they may know my sentiments, and that they may form an exact opinion regarding my intentions.

I will not insist on the question of right because it is painful to speak of a beloved brother, perceiving him to be subjected to a party which strives to disavow the progressive spirit of the age. Nor will I expatiate upon his last act, based, it is said, upon the dictation of clever counsellors, who unfortunately consulted more their own interest than the honour of my brother. The question of my rights is to me inseparable from the sanction of the people to whom I desire to appeal.

I deplore the terrible struggle which during many years, and even since the termination of the civil war, the men of liberal ideas have had to encounter in order to effect the consolidation of a constitutional system that had in reality no other origin than that derived from the Crown, which has not accepted freely and loyally representative institutions. Hence the sad spectacle of those Administrations which succeeded one another in Spain at such short intervals, not chosen after ascertaining the public opinion, but named in order to secure the election of parties of a determined character, and thus to create a majority which would tamely follow them; hence the general disgust, and, as a natural consequence, the slavery of the press, and the little respect to personal liberty, being the last result of an uninterrupted series of tumults and *pronunciamentos*, sometimes suffocated after precious blood had been spilled, and occasionally triumphant after gathering but little fruit, to return again to the reactionary system.

In these vain and miserable contentions the Spanish people lavish their strength, for it is not a tranquil and pacific struggle of ideas, but a continual warfare in order to destroy every obstacle continually created by the same hand, which ought only to act as judge in the field, leaving the palisade open, and procuring by all possible means that the will of the people be known and manifested. This system is followed at present by all truly constitutional monarchs, and where it is carried out no mutinies occur, no risings take place, no shedding of blood exists; on the contrary, the monarch and the people are bound together in close union.

It is natural for him who thus recognises the advantages of an entirely liberal system to desire for his country a sacred respect of individual liberty—the broadest liberty of the press, which is the strongest corrective of every kind of abuse; true equality before the law, and equal privileges to all parties; entire freedom in elections, the only method of rendering the representative system a reality; and, in the economical branch, the total abolition of such duties as are most grievous to the public, such as those on articles of consumption and the gate duty; the abolition of the monopoly of tobacco and salt, by which so many industrial pursuits are protected; the most ample system of amortisation, not excepting the property which is called the royal patrimony, because I consider that the provision accorded by the public is sufficient for a king, because the prestige and the power of a monarch ought not to be based upon the ostentation in which he lives, but rather upon the affection and the respect of his subjects.

And if all this which I desired for my country be not sufficient to satisfy the wishes of the people, it would not be I who will put a veto on the national sovereignty, from which I expect everything.

For this reason I have not hesitated a moment to make known to you my wishes, entering into details and reflections; but at a period when universal suffrage decides the fate of monarchs, he who aspires to be one, he who well knows the evils which oppress the Spanish people, he who ardently desires to contribute to their happiness, ought to proceed with noble frankness, and to make manifest in the face of the nation his sentiments and his profound convictions.

I perfectly comprehend that my frankly liberal tendencies have occasioned surprise to many, and profound disgust to some of my father's servants, who never desired to see me separate myself from his principles, and create doubt at least in those who, taking into consideration the name which I bear, believe it difficult that I could openly break from the traditions of my family. I respect the memory of my father, who was entirely united to the ideas of his time, and which he upheld honourably and with perfect faith, derived from profound conviction, until he breathed his last; but it is unjust in any grade of society to make a son responsible for the errors of his father; it would be a greater injustice to make me participate in such responsibility in treating of political opinions which hitherto I have had no occasion to manifest; and until experience, the reading of history, and the practical example of that which I observe every moment in this classical country of liberty, produced the conviction in me that it is madness to oppose the progressive spirit of the age, and that the Divine right has no signification without the assent and love of the people.

It would be unjust to deny the faculty I possess to appreciate at its true value the spirit of the age in which we live, when from my position of an emigrant since my infancy I have had frequent opportunities of coming into close contact with the sad consequences of absolutism and deceit.

In the year 1848 I witnessed the expulsion, in consequence of the harricane of revolutionary impulses, of monarchs who adhered to antiquated ideas, and who turned a deaf ear to every idea which might oblige them to accommodate themselves to the just aspirations of their subjects; I have seen them afterwards return to their thrones, protected by foreign bayonets and shedding torrents of blood; but in 1848 I witnessed also the rising of a nation proclaiming a Republic, and sending its most ardent defenders to carry an armed propaganda to a neighbouring country, at the head of which they found a beloved and respected king. In Belgium the Propagandists were repulsed, and Leopold thereby received a solemn proof of the affection of his subjects.

I have since seen the downfall, one by one, of thrones in Italy which had been upheld and supported by antiquated ideas, the last of which, that of Naples, the king of which would not evade his own ruin when so many opportunities were afforded him to do so, when so many useful and disinterested counsels were given him. On the other hand, I have seen a kingdom—a small one yesterday, but great to-day—governed by a truly constitutional king, whose high attributes I know, having been his companion in arms, and served under his orders in the distinguished brigade of Savoy—a king who is not only the idol of Piedmont, but of the entire population of Italy, who recognise in him the champion of its liberty and its independence.

Finally, I see in this great and hospitable country a virtuous Queen, a model of a mother of a family, who commits no offence against established institutions, nor conspires against her Ministers, divesting herself of every influence which does not appertain to her legitimate and responsible advisers, who are called to this position by the national will; a Queen who finds its strongest support in this liberal system, which is so much dreaded by the adherents of antiquated ideas.

It is natural that he who has received so many lessons in the school of misfortune, he who has been a close observer of so many and such grave events, he who has been able to compare the results of the two conflicting systems, for the dominion of the world, should have formed a firm conviction, and that he aspires to realise, in the country of his birth, those principles which constitute the prosperity and grandeur of other more fortunate nations.

Juan de Borbon.

London, Sept. 20.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will not be at Warsaw together.

THE POPE AND HIS DEFENDERS.

Is the Pope about to take flight a second time from Rome, and are the French troops to be withdrawn from the perilous experiment of crossing bayonets with Garibaldi and his men? The tide of invasion will soon bring these questions to an issue. A corps of Garibaldi's army has already commenced its march from Naples towards the Roman States, and the Sardinian generals are carrying all before them in the north-eastern territory of the Papacy. Both of the Sardinian invading columns have hitherto achieved an easy success. General Cialdini, advancing along the eastern slopes of the Apennines to Ancona has repulsed an attack made upon him at Castel Fidardo by Lamoriciere, supported by a sally in force of the Papal garrison of Ancona. Ancona itself is now besieged both by land and sea; and although the position and defences are strong, it is expected that the docility will not long hold out against the double fire. Lacity will not long hold out against the double fire. La-moriciere in person has climbed the precipitous paths into Sardinians, and made his way by mountain paths into Ancona, but his routed army has disbanded itself in flight. The other Sardinian column, under General Fanti, has met with less serious opposition but Fanti, has met with less serious opposition but Fanti, has met with less serious opposition but is equally successful. Advancing from the Tuscan frontier down the valley of the Tiber, into the is equally successful. Advancing from the Tuscan frontier down the valley of the Tiber, into the heart of the Roman States, it has hitherto been successful in every encounter. Both at Perugia and Spoleto ful in every encounter. Both at Perugia and Spoleto ful in every encounter. Both at Perugia and Spoleto